

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I have often stated my belief that substance abuse is the root cause of many other social problems - including crime, health care costs, and violence. We cannot ignore the close relationship between drugs and violence. In fact, by addressing the drug problem we have the potential not only to reduce drug abuse, but to reduce crime and violence, and to increase the general public safety as well.

Governor Michael O. Leavitt

Utah's 2000 annual report for the Edward Byrne State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program is hereby submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice, in accordance with the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711, et seq. Byrne funding enables Utah to respond to the most critical criminal justice problems and challenges it has faced during the last several years. This report documents the activities carried out under the formula grant program between July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001 and confirms that the programs have been effective in impacting the problems that were targeted.

Michael O. Leavitt, Governor of Utah, designated the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ) as the Utah agency responsible for coordinating and administering the Byrne grant program. Utah's allocation for the 2000 grant year was \$4,484,361 of which 56% was provided to local units of government.

Ten of the 28 Authorized Program Purposes were selected in order to target Utah's most critical criminal justice problems, including: Area 2) drug enforcement; Area 9) white-collar crimes prosecution - usually linked to drug trafficking; Area 10) court delay reduction; Area 11) improve and enhance correctional resources; Area 13) adult and juvenile drug and alcohol treatment; Area 15-A) improvement of drug control technology; 15-B) criminal history record improvement; Area 16) CSI/innovative projects; Area 20) jail and prison diversion projects; Area 24) gang enforcement.

Purpose areas were selected after consulting with State and local contacts, in particular the members of the Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice; the Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Council; and the Utah Chief's and Sheriff's Associations.

There were usually at least two projects funded per purpose area. Due to the diversity of the projects, it was sometimes necessary to report on their activities individually rather than an overall program perspective.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Utah's 2000-2001 *Drug and Violent Crime Enforcement Control Plan* designated ten of the 28 Authorized Program Purposes for funding. Byrne grant priorities in Utah have been targeting the problems associated with illegal drug activity; white-collar technology crimes, substance abuse treatment; sex offender treatment, adult and juvenile criminal activity and violence; and overcrowded conditions in detention centers and jails. Programs that received funding supported multijurisdictional drug task forces; gang units; a white-collar technology forensic lab; crime scene investigations; offender diversion programs; drug treatment and intensive supervision projects for adult and juvenile offenders; crime lab enhancement; and criminal history upgrade projects.

The following summarizes the programs that were funded between July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001:

- \$ ***Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces*** (Program Purpose #2) - Sixteen projects were funded, with 25 of Utah's 29 counties participating in a grant funded local task force. 2,484 drug-related arrests were made, and 251 weapons confiscated. There were 969 arrests related to cannabis, 992 arrests related to amphetamine, 195 arrests related to cocaine, and \$690,000 in assets purchased with money from illegal drug sales were forfeited. This number is slightly higher than the value of assets forfeited during the previous grant year. In 2001 Initiative B was passed into law making forfeiture in Utah virtually impossible. It is anticipated that by this time next year there will be no forfeiture to report from Utah's Drug Task Forces. The use of methamphetamine in Utah continues at a high rate, but the number labs operating within the State appear to be on the decline. Some of this lab decline is being compensated for by labs producing meth in Mexico. This past grant year has seen the continued rise in demand for Club Drugs in Utah including: MDMA (Ecstasy), Ketamine, GHB, GBL, Rohypnol, LSD, Cocaine and Psilocybin Mushrooms.
- \$ ***Programs to Improve the Investigation and Prosecution of White-collar crime, Organized Crime, Public Corruption, and Fraud Against the Government*** (Purpose Area # 6 - One project \$73,448) ***AG's White-Collar Technology Forensic Lab*** - As of the end of the 2000 grant year the lab had closed 78 cases and still had 46 active cases ranging from theft to child pornography to tax fraud. The Utah AG surpassed their objective of 80 case referrals for the 2000 grant year with 86 new cases from 7/1/00 thru 6/30/01. Most of these cases were a result of assisting up to 28 state, county and local agencies in 86 separate cases. While working these cases the lab has analyzed 135 CPU's, 169 hard drives, 70 zip disks, 49 CD's, 2 jaz cartridges, and 1906 diskettes producing a total of 1469 gigabytes of information. So far 27 arrests have been made with 14 convictions during 2000. The 2000 grant year marked the third of four years for the project.
- \$ ***Programs to Improve the Court System*** (Purpose Area #10 - Three Projects \$160,580.91) ***Juvenile Drug Court Project*** (Program Purpose #10) - Utah's Juvenile Drug Court program is designed as an alternative to the minimum mandatory penalties for first time drug offenders and second time alcohol offenders. Juveniles who choose to participate in the program must commit to a six to twelve month program which involves community service, attending school, various writing assignments, random drug testing, and several other commitments. To date this program has been extremely successful.
- \$ ***AOC Court Delay Reduction Project*** (Program Purpose #10) - Utah's court system is moving forward with an effort to both speed up and make routine judicial case management throughout the state. This necessarily involves a shift in the philosophy of judges, attorneys, and local court executive as the courts, rather than attorneys, actively oversee and manage the pace of litigation. A consulting firm was contracted to lead this effort forward. Various instruments are being used to determine the current state of delay within the courts as well as individual court practices and procedures. Survey responses will be

used as the foundation to develop and implement new case management principles and practices.

\$ **Domestic Violence & Drug Court Case Managers** (Program Purpose #10) Special courts have been established in Utah to deal with cases involving unique needs such as counseling and drug treatment which is often required to change defeating behavior patterns. Two such courts in Utah are Domestic Violence Court and Drug Court.

\$ **Programs to Improve the Corrections System** (Purpose Area #11 - Two Projects \$190,862.11) **The ASEND (Adaptive Services for Environmentally Needs Development)** (Program Purpose #11) project responds to policy decisions made several decades ago to de-institutionalize individuals that were mentally unstable, the Department of Corrections (UDC) has experienced an increase in the number of mentally challenged individuals sentenced to prison for crimes they have committed. These seriously challenged inmates become a significant safety concern since they can be victimized or taken advantaged of more easily than the general inmate population. It is estimated that within the Draper Correctional Facility there are approximately 300 inmates that fit this general description. UDC has developed programming for mentally challenged and learning disabled offenders within the prison system. Additional resources being sought through Byrne funding allowed UDC to (1) conduct a survey and testing to accurately determine the number of mentally challenged adults housed in the prison system, and (2) to provide staffing and administrative costs for programming options for mentally challenged and learning disabled adults.

\$ **Corrections Treatment and Education Space** (Program Purpose #11) - Under the direction of the Utah Department of Corrections' executive director a greater focus is being placed on treatment and educational opportunities for inmates. It is believed, with justification, that providing treatment and educational opportunities we can close the revolving door of parolees returned to prison for technical violations. Grants funds utilized under this program are paying for materials and inmate labor to construct modular buildings that are used for treatment sessions and educational classes. 2000 funding year saw the completion of the third and fourth modular buildings for treatment purposes at the prison.

\$ **Programs Providing Adult and Juvenile Drug/Alcohol Treatment** (Purpose Area #13 - Four projects \$ 625,568.42) Of the approximately 5,500 inmates incarcerated in the State of Utah, more than 80 percent have a history of substance abuse problems. If inmates are released into the community prior to receiving the substance abuse treatment, they will likely violate their parole and be returned to prison. Treatment programs provide therapeutic intervention to inmates in need of intensive substance abuse treatment through a residential treatment program. These programs also offer therapeutic intervention and other services to equip substance abusing offenders with cognitive, emotional and behavior skills necessary to choose and maintain a drug-free and crime-free lifestyle. A key components of these programs involves isolating inmates so intensive drug therapy can be provided in group settings.

\$ **Crime Lab Support Projects** (Purpose Area #15-B - Four projects during the 2000 grant year \$533,248 - The Utah State Crime Lab system consists of four labs and employs 28.5 people. It is critical that the criminalists obtain on-going specialized training in the 10 fields of expertise required to analyze the various cases submitted to the lab such as drug analysis, tool marks, fibers and hairs, DNA analysis, and serology. Every law enforcement agency in the state and the judicial system is affected by the criminalist's ability to properly analyze the evidence submitted. Funding under this purpose area supports several projects to improve and enhance these labs.

\$ **Criminal History Improvement Projects** (Purpose Area #15-B - Seven projects during the 2000 grant year \$608,863.91) - Projects funded increased the disposition-reporting rate for felony arrests between 1988 and 1998 to over 90 percent - a dramatic improvement compared to years past. Funding was also used to further Utah's effort of NIBRS development. Live scan equipment is being purchased for jails to allow the electronic

transfer of fingerprint information to the state's repository thus eliminating duplication of effort and data-entry errors. Other 2000 grant year projects include: The Department of Public Safety's upgrade of the State message switch for sending and receiving data with NCIC/NLETS, Utah Prosecution Council Software Project, and Utah Justice Courts Information System Study Project.

\$ ***Crime Scene Investigation / Emerging Technology Projects*** (Purpose Area #16 - *Twenty-three projects during the 2000 grant year \$560,071.86*) Grant funding has been used in this area to provide law enforcement with the skills, equipment and supplies to process crime scenes properly. Too often cases are lost due to inadequate or improper crime scene evidence collection, preservation, and/or investigation techniques. Agencies receiving funding in this area have provided training for their officers specific to handling crime scenes and evidence. A wide range of equipment and supplies has also been purchased to assist officers in the handling and processing of evidence.

\$ ***POST Curriculum Development Project*** (Program Purpose #16) - Peace Officers Standards and Training (POST) is responsible for developing and administering curriculums necessary for training all law enforcement officers in Utah. Utah's training curriculum had not been updated since 1987 and since that time many new community and societal problems have emerged. New emphasis will be placed on community policing, violent crimes committed by juveniles, domestic violence, and drug interdiction and enforcement. This is designed as a two-year program with the first year conducting the task analysis and the second year drafting the curriculum and course material.

\$ ***Strategic Planning for 2002 Winter Olympics*** (Program Purpose #16) With the complexity of law enforcement, it is critical that administrators strategically plan for the future. Clear direction, specific program goals, and practical implementation guidelines allow administrators to evaluate successes and failures. This project sent Utah area venue commanders and planners to the Summer Games in Sydney, Australia in Fall of 2000. The work they perform in Sydney will aid in their efforts to manage the 2002 Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City. The grant was extended for one additional year until June 30, 2001 in order to finalize travel costs.

\$ ***Racial and Ethnic Fairness Task Force Project*** (Program Purpose #16) The Utah Task Force on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Legal System (hereinafter referred to as Task Force) was established by the Utah Judicial Council in March 1996 to examine issues of racial and ethnic fairness within Utah's criminal justice system. Supreme Court Justice Michael D. Zimmerman chairs the Task Force. There are two co-chairs, Third District Court Judge Tyrone E. Medley and John T. Nielsen, senior counsel for Intermountain Health Care and chairman of the Utah Sentencing Commission. The Task Force membership has approximately thirty members. Members include representatives from all aspects of the criminal justice system, including law enforcement officials, prosecution and defense attorneys, judges, corrections officials, and juvenile corrections officers. The Task Force also has significant representation from Utah's communities of color. All of the members are influential in their respective organizations and are supportive of the Task Force objectives.

\$ ***Comprehensive Emergency Management Upgrade Project*** (Program Purpose #16) CEM is charged with addressing preparedness for, response to, recovery from, and mitigation of the rising terrorist threat and is in the process of developing a comprehensive threat analysis. The CEM Command Center has been designated as the state's emergency operations center for the Olympic and Paralympic games. This means that as many as fifty people will be in the CEM Command Center monitoring Olympic activities, identifying potential hazards, coordinating resources needed by responders, and maintaining emergency communications with other emergency operation coordinators and Olympic venues. This project will replace several pieces of vital equipment that has become outdated in the nine years since the CEM command center was established.

\$ ***Programs to Provide an Alternative to Detention*** (Program Area #20 - *One Project \$23,444.32*) - ***The Cache County Jail Diversion Project*** was the only project funded in

this category this year. During the 2000 grant year, approximately 4808 hours of community service was provided through the Cache County Jail Work Diversion Project. The total mans hours this year converted into actual wages and benefits (minimum wage + 30% benefits) are approximately \$32,189.56. This demonstrates a tremendous savings to the Cache County as well as the benefits of the project.

\$ ***Gang Enforcement Projects*** (Program Area #24 - three projects \$399,494.60 - Three projects are receiving Byrne funding to provide gang enforcement, suppression, and community mobilization. With training, officers were able to thoroughly investigate gang-related crimes, gather intelligence, and work within the community to address gang problems. An important component of these gang task forces have been establishing advisory boards consisting of civic leaders to educate youth, parents, teachers, and community members about gangs.

Coordination Efforts:

The Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence (USA AV) Coordinating Council is mandated to set priorities and make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature annually. The Council consists of a 26-member executive body and four committees: Judiciary, Justice, Prevention, and Treatment. This is a broad-based council with representatives from the federal, state, and local levels. The mission of the USA AV Council is to provide a unified voice for the establishment of a comprehensive strategy to combat substance abuse, illegal drug activity, and violence.

The Justice Committee members facilitate the planning, development, implementation, and evaluation of adult and juvenile justice services. They provide direction for more effective coordination and integration of services, and the efficient use of the resources available to Utah for eliminating substance abuse and community violence. Utah's Open Meetings Law requires that all government-sponsored meetings be open to the public, with announcements and agendas posted in advance.

The Attachment A and draft strategy was reviewed in particular by the USA AV Justice Subcommittee members as well as the CCJJ members. *In addition, input was obtained from the Utah Sheriff's Association, the Utah Chiefs of Police Association, and the Utah Legislature's Judiciary Interim Committee.*

The Utah State Legislature, along with local government, will allocate funds in support of Byrne projects or other grant projects to either supplement the effort or to take over when grant funds conclude. State and local governments also aid the Byrne Program by providing facilities and staff to run the projects.

II. EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

Most grant programs are reviewed and evaluated through financial and narrative reports, and on-site monitoring. CCJJ's staff is very limited and unfortunately formal evaluations of our Byrne funded programs have not been as frequent as would be ideal. In an attempt to rectify this issue we have begun contracting with local Universities to provide formal evaluation of selected programs. Evaluations that have occurred, or are in process currently, are discussed within the body of this report.

Grant management and fiscal management training is provided to each new grant director assigned to a project. The fiscal and clerical staff assigned to the projects is also trained. A grant management guide is provided to each director for ready reference regarding the management of Byrne grant programs. In July of 1998, CCJJ held its first ever Grant Management Training Conference that was attended by all of CCJJ's subgrantees (including Byrne). With the overall success of our first grant training session, CCJJ repeated the effort again in 1999, 2000, and 2001, but required only first-time subgrantees to attend. Experienced subgrantees were encouraged to attend and many did. Current evaluation activities and results are as follows:

- \$ **Quarterly consortium and narrative report:** All projects are required to submit quarterly narrative reports and annual reports summarizing program accomplishments based on performance measures outlined in their grant application. The quarterly narrative reports include quantifiable data (arrests, drugs and assets seized, convictions, numbers of contacts made, etc.). In addition, they include subjective results (e.g., problems encountered during the quarter, unexpected community responses, etc.) and administrative results (e.g., equipment purchased, training attended, personnel hired, etc.)
- \$ **Monthly and/or quarterly financial reports:** The project budgets are authorized after reviewing and scoring the grant applications, and awarding the grant. Financial Status Reports document expenditures in accordance with the approved budget, with the Commission reimbursing the projects for their expenditures. Program Income Reports are also required of projects that generate revenues from grant-funded activities. Changes in budgets are allowed only with the approval of the program manager using appropriate documentation.
- \$ **Annual site visits:** Project monitoring is an important component of Utah's evaluation strategy. A comprehensive monitoring report form was developed to confirm that all aspects of the grant projects are reviewed, ensuring compliance with federal rules and regulations. The program manager and grant financial monitor meet on-site with each subgrantee once a year. Using the monitoring report form, they determine compliance with federal regulations regarding record keeping, management of confidential funds, overtime, and fiscal management. Also reviewed during site visits are program goals and objectives and how the subgrantee is progressing at meeting their goals. Where necessary, recommendations are made on items that appear to need further attention by project personnel.

The grant financial monitor confirms the fiscal management by reviewing records and comparing them to expenditure reports, that have been submitted to CCJJ for reimbursement. All findings are documented in writing, using the monitoring form. Copies are placed in individual project files for follow-up, and a copy is sent to the project director. Also a property inventory report, outlining equipment purchases made during the year, is required from each project at the end of the grant year.

\$ **Formal Evaluations:** CCJJ is very pleased to note that in September of 1997 Utah was selected to participate in the Byrne Evaluation Partnership Program funded in part by BJA. This evaluation was conducted by the Social Research Institute at the University of Utah under the direction of Dr. Steven Harrison. Three of Utah's Byrne funded programs are being looked at in this evaluation: 1) Juvenile Drug Courts - 3rd District Juvenile Court; 2) Non-Residential Sex Offender Treatment - Department of Corrections; and 3) Electronic Diversion and Work Program - Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office. This project reached the end of its three-year funding cycle with the close of the 1999 - 2000 Byrne grant year. A comprehensive report on each the three subject areas is included in the Supplemental Information section at the end of the 1999 Annual Report located on the CCJJ website www.justice.state.ut.us .

State Administering Agency:

Michael O. Leavitt, the Governor of Utah, designated the *Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice (CCJJ)* as the Utah agency responsible for coordinating and administering the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program. Usually 2-3 percent (\$100,000) of each year's allocation is earmarked for administrative costs.

The grant program manager assigned by CCJJ to the Byrne grant spends approximately 70 percent of his time on the program. The remaining 30 percent of his time is spent managing the Law Enforcement Block Grant program, the Bulletproof Vest Program, and National Incident based Reporting System (NIBRS) Program. This individual is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Drug Control and System Improvement Formula Grant Program.

Responsibilities include consulting with various criminal justice contacts regarding Utah's annual drug and violent crime strategy and work plan; developing all required grant applications and reports; developing grant application kits; announcing the availability of funds; reviewing and scoring grant applications on an annual basis, and making awards in conjunction with a review committee; processing all paperwork involved in establishing grant programs; authorizing grant change requests from subgrantees; and monitoring all grant programs.

Other CCJJ staff provides program support to the Byrne grant program on a part-time basis. One program specialist is responsible for the fiscal monitoring of the grant program, ensuring that requests for financial reimbursement are accurate, and that proper documentation exists for reimbursements. This individual spends up to 30 percent of his time on this responsibility.

The CCJJ fiscal officer spends 5 percent of his time in support of the grant program, mainly in processing grant reimbursements. One half-time secretary spends approximately 30 percent of her time with the grant program, assisting with the compilation of applications and reports; inputting IPR information; and setting up new subgrantee files. The CCJJ executive director spends up to 5 percent of her time with grant related issues (defining current drug and violent crime problems; discussing the work plan allocations; making contacts regarding legislation, etc.).

The following chart summarizes CCJJ staff resources provided in support of the Byrne grant program:

Staff Resources for Administration of the Byrne Formula Grant Program		
	(Number) of FTE Employees Working on the BJA Formula Grant Program	(Number) of FTE Employees Funded by BJA Formula Grant Administrative Funds
Staff Agency Head	(1) - 5%	-0-
Program Director/Manager	(1) -70%	(1) -70%
Program Specialists	(1) - 30%	(1) - 30%
Fiscal Staff	(1) - 5%	(1) - 5%
Secretarial Staff	(.5) - 30%	(.5) - 30%
Evaluation Staff	(1) - 25%	-0-
Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) Staff	(1) - 5%	-0-

III. SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS

Federal funding provided by the Omnibus Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, and the subsequent amendments to the Act, has allowed Utah to greatly enhance its criminal justice system efforts. Grant funding in the amount of \$4,484,361 was awarded to Utah, most of which was allocated to state and local programs between July 1, 2000 - June 30, 2001 (also referred to as grant year 2000). The following narrative summarizes the program activities for Utah's Byrne grant programs.

Multijurisdictional Drug Task Forces (Purpose Area # 2) - sixteen projects \$2,031,973.04

Program Goals:

- \$ Remove specifically targeted narcotics trafficking conspiracies and offenders through investigation, arrest, prosecution, and conviction.
- \$ Promote and foster the exchange of confidential information and intelligence on drug dealers between local, state, and Federal criminal justice agencies.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Investigate, prosecute, and convict narcotics conspirators.
- \$ Reduce fractional and duplicative investigations and prosecutions.
- \$ Enhance the recovery of criminal assets acquired with funds traceable to criminal activities.

Program Activities/Components:

Sixteen multijurisdictional task forces received funding during this reporting period to enhance drug law enforcement. Some units concentrated on street-level drug enforcement while others concentrated on mid-to-high-level drug enforcement. The counties involved in Utah's sixteen task forces during 2000 and 2001, are listed below by task force:

Box Elder	Kane
Cache/Rich	Salt Lake/Summit/DEA
Carbon	Sevier/Wayne/Piute/Sanpete
Davis	Uintah/Duchesne
Emery	Utah
Grand/San Juan	Wasatch
Iron/Garfield	Washington
Juab	Weber/Morgan

Drug task forces have been funded in Utah since 1988 and are still given the highest priority for funding in the state. Officers assigned to these units utilize informants, Tip-a-Cop lines, surveillance, trash covers, and Knock and Talk strategies in order to target and arrest drug dealers and users. School enforcement involves enforcing drug free school zones, placing undercover agents in high schools, and arresting drug dealers who target youth.

In recent years Methamphetamine has proven to be the most popular and prevalent drug in Utah. Drug users report that Meth provides a much better and longer high, as a result many users have switched from cocaine to meth, especially since meth prices have come down in recent years. Due to the larger scale use of Meth in Utah, it will be necessary to track meth use and precursor chemicals in all Byrne Drug Task Force reporting. To accomplish this, the Consortium Report,

Utah's Drug Task Force data tracking report, has been modified to capture this important information.

In addition to Meth, Utah has seen the most recent and rapid growth in drug use moving toward so called Club Drugs that include: GHB, MDMA, Rohypnol, Ketamine and Nitrous Oxide. Club Drugs are prevalent at Rave parties and other social gatherings for young people. Unfortunately, Club Drugs are often mistake by young users as harmless; or taken by unsuspecting victims who are rendered helpless and in many cases sexually assaulted.

Another drug trend of concern during the past few years is the increasing availability of Heroin, due in part to the price remaining constant at \$80/quarter gram The following summarizes the amount Utah drug users are willing to pay for street-level drugs on average:

\$ Cocaine - \$60-\$100 per gram; \$140-\$190 per 1/8 ounce; \$16,500-\$23,000 per Kilo
\$ Crack Cocaine - \$50-\$70 per gram
\$ Marijuana - \$100-\$160 per ounce
\$ Methamphetamine - \$60-\$120 per gram
\$ LSD - \$5 to \$10 per hit or \$200 per sheet
\$ Heroin - \$2,800-\$3,000 per ounce

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

\$ Number of arrests by drug offense
\$ Number of arrests by type of drug
\$ Amount of drugs confiscated by type of drugs
\$ Number and value of drug-related property seizures

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

The following tables summarize task force activities for **July 1, 2000 through June 30, 2001**, documenting the effectiveness of Utah's drug task forces.

TABLE 1
TASK FORCE ARRESTS BY TYPE OF OFFENSE:

POSSESSION	DISTRIBUTION	CULTIVATION	OTHER (a)	TOTAL
1,249	793	94	434	2,570

(a) Includes the following Consortium Project offense type categories: Buying, Cultivating/Manufacturing, Transporting/ Importing, Using/Consuming, and Other.

TABLE 2
TASK FORCE ARRESTS BY TYPE OF DRUG:

AMPHETAMINE(c)	CANNABIS (b)	COCAINE (a)	OTHER (d)	TOTAL
992	969	195	414	2,570

(a) Includes "Crack".

(b) Includes Hashish.

(c) Includes other stimulants.

(d) Includes the following Consortium Project drug type categories: Heroin, Other Opiates, Hallucinogens, Barbiturates, Other Depressants, Other, and Unknown.

TABLE 3
TASK FORCE ARRESTS PROFILE

DEMOGRAPHIC	ACTUAL	PERCENT
Male	1,888	73.5%
Female	682	26.6%
Total	2,570	100.0%
Adult	2,214	86.0%
Juvenile	356	14.0%
Total	2,570	100.0%
Caucasian	2,085	80.9%
Hispanic	420	16.3%
African/American	40	1.6%
Native American	14	0.6%
Other	11	0.4%
Total	2,570	100.0%

TABLE 4
TASK FORCE DRUG REMOVALS BY TYPE OF DRUG: (a)

COCAINE (b)	CANNABIS (c)	AMPHETAMINE (d)	HALLUCINOGENS (e)	OTHER (f)
48.04 kg	1305.55 kg	88.19 kg	16.96 kg	273.90 kg

(a) Hallucinogens, Barbiturates and Other measured in dosage units (DU); all others in kilograms (kg). Does not include marijuana plants removed. Does not include dosage units reported for drugs other than Hallucinogens, Barbiturates and Other.

(b) Includes "Crack".

(c) Includes Hashish.

(d) Includes Other Stimulants.

(e) Includes Other Hallucinogens

(6) Reported as Another drugs@ on task force Consortium Project reports.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF TASK FORCE ASSET SEIZURES BY TYPE OF ASSET:

Type of Asset	Total Number Seized
Vehicles	60
Currency	196
Weapons	251
Properties	1
Other	42
Total	550

TABLE 6

ESTIMATED VALUE OF TASK FORCE ASSET SEIZURES BY TYPE OF ASSET:

Type of Asset	Estimated Value of Assets
Vehicles	\$175,850
Currency	\$735,677
Weapons	\$35,818
Properties	\$28,000
Other	\$607,704
Total	\$1,583,049

TABLE 7

ESTIMATED VALUE OF TASK FORCE ASSET FORFEITURES BY TYPE OF ASSET:

Type of Forfeiture	Quantity of Forfeitures	Estimated Value of Forfeiture
Currency	218	\$529,553

Vehicles	82	\$150,822
Weapons	51	\$6,965
Properties	0	\$0
Other	13	\$2,660
Total	364	\$690,000

Asset Forfeitures

During the 2000 Byrne grant year, Utah experienced a slight increase in forfeitures. In 2000, Utah saw a total of \$690,000 in grant funded task force forfeitures compared to \$621,025 the previous year. It likely that this increase of forfeitures over the last year is due to a rush to complete all forfeitures prior to Utah's new asset forfeiture law taking effect in Spring of 2001. Due to the efforts of a very vocal minority of anti-law enforcement citizens and funding from a major non-state donor, Initiative B The Private Property Protection Act, appeared on Utah's November ballot and was approved by 70% of the states voters. This initiative effectively eliminates forfeiture proceedings in the state. Some of the new changes to state law include:

- a) jury trials for all forfeiture cases;
- b) holding law enforcement officers personally liable for three-times the damages in forfeiture cases;
- c) payment of all defense costs from the proceeds of forfeited assets;
- d) require the balance of all forfeiture revenues be deposited in the Utah Uniform School Trust fund (local agencies and task forces would not be allowed to keep forfeiture proceeds);
- e) Utah law enforcement agencies are not permitted to file drug or forfeiture cases in the federal court system;
- f) Utah agencies are not permitted to participate in the Federal Forfeiture Sharing program; and
- g) the evidence standard was changed from preponderance to clear and convincing.

Though efforts were made by many criminal justice agencies within the state to defeat this initiative all were in vain. The impact of this initiative and the resulting change in state law will be significant for Byrne funded drug task forces. Several of Utah's sixteen task forces use forfeited funds to meet the 25% local matching obligation to receive grant funds. Others use forfeited funds to cover the cost of officer overtime or to purchase much needed equipment, such as encrypted radios, in an effort to ensure officer safety.

CCJJ and USAAV have a ten-year history of addressing legislative proposals to reform the forfeiture process in Utah. The criminal justice community has made good faith efforts, in particular law enforcement, to address outstanding concerns without a drastic measure such as this initiative. Unfortunately, those opposed to forfeiture in general have not been satisfied with the progress made over the years and were finally successful with the passage of Initiative B, to eliminate the process.

As mentioned in our 1998 annual report, the Utah Legislative Auditor General's Office conducted an extensive performance audit on forfeiture practices in Utah. The conclusion of the audit was very positive for law enforcement indicating auditors could find no significant abuses within Utah state cases.

Members of the audit team were able to investigate numerous alleged instances of law enforcement abuse. Stories and accusations of misuse raised by opponents to forfeiture were

reviewed in detail from police reports, court documents and interviews with a final conclusion that misuse of law enforcement authority is an anomaly.

Virtually all of Utah's 16 Drug Task Forces have ceased to forfeit due to Initiative B. While questions still remain to be answered such as use of program income for Byrne Task Force grants that seize and forfeit assets acquired from drug money, caution requires that all forfeiture stop for now. The effort to repeal Initiative B is all but dead giving way to a more promising effort to modify the existing forfeiture law. Modifications of the law would be designed to both protect the private property rights of individuals and punish drug traffickers by seizing any property they acquire through drug profits. In order to support the effort to modify Initiative B, CCJJ will track through the Byrne Drug Task Force Consortium Reports all seizures not pursued due to Initiative B.

Task Force Points of Interest:

Pipeline Cases

Due to Utah's unique location as the crossroads of the West we continue to handle a growing number of drug pipeline cases. Interstate 15, which runs North and South through Utah, stretches from Los Angeles on the South to the Canadian border on the North. Interstate 80 crosses Utah from East to West and stretches from the East coast to the West coast. And finally, the West end of Interstate 70 terminates at I-15 in the central region of the state. These roads provide drug traffickers from the Southern U.S. ready access to Utah communities as well as large population centers in the Midwest.

Methamphetamine Laboratories

As outlined above, methamphetamine has grown to become Utah's drug of choice. According to 2000 ADAM (Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring Program) data, Salt Lake City ranks 4th in the percentage of female arrestees who test positive for meth at 28.9%. Approximately 17% of male arrestees tested positive for meth. Another indicator that meth use is extraordinarily high in Utah is admission rates for meth treatment. Current admission rates are at 82 per 100,000 population compared with the national average of 29 per 100,000. Meth use among Utah's female population has increased dramatically as well, from 16.3% in 1997 to 26.2% in 2000. This increase makes meth the second most prevalent drug of abuse among women, second only to alcohol. Another illustration of this problem is in the percentage of women v. men in treatment and the number of women v. men in treatment for methamphetamine. In 2000, about two-thirds of the public treatment system consisted of men, compared to only about one-third women. However, 1,730 men were admitted with methamphetamine listed as their primary drug of choice, compared to 1,716 women.

The Division of Substance Abuse recently released data on a study done on male and female inmates at the Utah State Prison (2001). This data indicates that 32% of inmates had used meth in the month prior to their incarceration, and 57.4% had used the drug at some time during their lifetime. In addition, the study found that about 70% of both male and female inmates need some type of drug or alcohol treatment, and of those, 59% reported that meth was the substance that was the most problematic for them.

The 1999 Utah Legislature identified the toxic fumes and chemical waste created by the illegal manufacturing of methamphetamine and other dangerous drugs as a serious risk to human health and the environment. In previous sessions laws have been enacted which restricted the purchase of precursor chemicals used in the production of meth. During the 2000 legislative session a bill was presented to establish legal cleanliness standards for structures once containing a meth lab. This bill outlined what clean is considered to be in Utah as well as the procedures a homeowner or business must follow in cleaning up the site once contaminated. Unfortunately, this bill was not passed by the legislature largely due to the cost associated with cleanup. The estimated average cost of decontaminating a single drug lab site has been calculated at anywhere from \$3,000 to \$5,000 (about \$55 per square foot), but may be as high as \$10,000 to \$20,000 for a larger lab.

During the summer of 2000 amendments were made to the original bill in an effort to meet the concerns expressed during the session. However the amended version also failed to pass during the Utah 2001 legislative session. A third attempt to pass this legislation will be tried during the 2002 session.

This latest amendment proposes a surcharge on Ephedrine and Pseudoephedrine in an effort to raise \$150,000 annually for the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). If the amended legislation passes, DEQ will use the revenue to create a new position charged with the task of developing meth clean up standards and training contractors to perform clean up services for the State.

From July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001, 180 (includes those reported to DEA and assigned as case number for clean up) illegal drug labs were seized in Utah, most related to manufacturing methamphetamine. Compared to last year's 266 labs this number hopefully represents a continuing decline in Utah meth labs. However, as meth labs in Utah decline in both size and quantity, the use of the drug remains constant with product manufactured in Mexico now coming into Utah. It is also believed that recently enacted precursor laws have had a positive impact in the accessibility to chemicals needed in the production process. However, it has also been noted by several of the state's rural drug task forces that they are seeing an increase in meth labs. Those being arrested in rural areas indicate they have moved their operations out of the urban communities due to increased enforcement.

The other side of the meth issue is the foreign source of the drug and in Utah this is Mexico. Utah has witnessed an alarming increase in the availability of Mexican Meth. Of particular concern with the Mexican meth is that it is typically sold through an organized distribution network. Where the typical meth cook will generally prepare enough of the drug to support their habit and the habit of a few close associates, the Mexican distributor is seeking to gain control of a portion of the marketplace while generating a profit. These organizations eventually become entrenched in the community and legitimize their appearance by laundering profits in seemingly legitimate business ventures. These organizations also use intimidation and violence to secure their place in the marketplace. The organizations here in Utah are also poly-drug in nature in that they have meth, cocaine, heroin and marijuana available for distribution.

Most of the State's drug task forces have been working in partnership with the DEA on Meth lab cases and are now requesting and receiving overtime compensation through the Rocky Mountain HIDTA, of which Utah is a member state. This funding has provided, and will continue to provide, additional tools with which to fight the war on drugs in Utah. A number of law enforcement agencies, including task forces, in rural areas of the state have not had sufficient manpower or financial resources to adequately work methamphetamine lab cases. Additional funding through HIDTA has allowed these agencies to become more aggressive in addressing the lab issue in their jurisdictions.

It is likely that even more HIDTA is on the way to Utah. For some time Utah has been a member of a three state Rocky Mountain HIDTA group consisting of Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. The majority of these funds have gone to Colorado because of its larger population base over both Utah and Wyoming. Recently U.S. Senator Orrin G. Hatch of Utah passed legislation through the House and Senate providing HIDTA funds directly to Utah effectively bypassing the current three state allocation systems currently in place. This new legislation, still pending Presidential approval, will infuse \$2.5 million per year directly to Utah's HIDTA.

Club Drugs

Club Drugs is a general term for a number of illicit drugs, primarily synthetic, most commonly encountered at nightclubs and raves. The drugs include MDMA (Ecstasy), Ketamine, GHB, GBL, Rohypnol, LSD, PCP, . . . and, to a lesser extent Cocaine and Psilocybin Mushrooms. These drugs

have gained popularity primarily due to the false perception that they are not as harmful, nor as addictive, as mainstream drugs such as heroin (DEA, Drug Intelligence Brief, 2/00). Some groups even publicize club drugs are safe to use as recreational drugs if taken in appropriate doses.

Another concern with club drugs is derived from information indicating they are also a gateway drug. Some who never intended to use drugs and succeeded in avoiding hardcore drugs succumbed when told by friends the pill was not a drug but simply an enhancer. Though initially strong in their refusal, these victims are convinced by friends a little pill can't be bad. Once users have experienced the enjoyable effects of these drugs they begin to crave another experience. While initially limiting use to a Friday or Saturday night, soon they begin using club drugs the entire weekend. Finally, looking for longer lasting highs, users turn to methamphetamine, cocaine, and other hardcore drugs and ultimately become addicted.

According to a December 2000 report on Club Drugs by the Drug Abuse Warning Network (DAWN) 70% of emergency department episodes between 1994 and 1999 involving the club drugs GHB, Ketamine, LSD, MDMA, or Rohypnol involved more than one drug. Alcohol is the substance most frequently mentioned in combination episodes involving GHB (56%), MDMA (47%), Rohypnol (41%), Ketamine (38%), and Methamphetamine (28%).

This same research identifies teenagers and young adults in college as the primary users of club drugs. This gives Utahns reason for concern. With almost half its population younger than 25, Utah has the largest per capita youth population in the nation.

The Utah Substance Abuse and Anti-Violence Coordinating Council (USAAV) is attempting to bring more public awareness to this issue. It is increasingly recognized that the issue of date rape drugs, Ecstasy, Ketamine, MDMA, GHB, GBL, Rohypnol and other club drugs are a phenomenon that cannot be addressed by law enforcement alone. These drugs are so easy to secure, hard to detect, and readily available at raves and dance clubs that enforcement is almost impossible. In an effort to address this growing problem, USAAV created a workgroup to examine club drug issue in Utah. The workgroup narrowed its focus to four specific areas creating a subcommittee for each.

- \$ Education and Community Awareness
- \$ Law Enforcement and Prosecution
- \$ Sexual Assault
- \$ Treatment

Finally, as it was alluded to early in this report, modifications are being made to Utah's task force data collection vehicle, The Consortium Report, to include information on club drugs. Starting in the 2001 grant year, each of Utah's 16 Drug Task Forces will be able to identify and report on club drug activity in their jurisdictions. This report will capture information on the following club drugs: MDMA (Ecstasy), Ketamine, GHB, GBL, Rohypnol, LSD, and Nitrous Oxide.

Drug Awareness and Education

Utah law enforcement involved with the Drug Task Forces will use all available means possible to stem the tide of drug abuse in Utah. Some of these methods used to successfully accomplish, investigate and provide for the prosecution of drug traffickers include: the development of credible informants, use of electronic surveillance techniques, the undercover purchase of narcotics to assist in identifying members of drug trafficking organizations and the sharing of information and intelligence with local law enforcement agencies and other task forces. Another strategy employed by the Drug Task Forces works at educating and working with citizens and businesses within the community. Many Byrne Drug Task Forces provide drug awareness education. The following information comes once such effort underway with the Cache/Rich Drug Task Force:

Recently, agents of the Cache/Rich Drug Task Force were able to address 169 people in four hours of public drug awareness talks. This information reached 86 youths and 83 adults. The task force provides a Power Point presentation on drug awareness along with a well-received tabletop drug and paraphernalia exhibit. Many parents participate in the awareness discussions along with their children and many have expressed astonishment at the extent users will go to in order to get their fix. Over the 2000 Byrne grant year, Cache/Rich Drug Task Force Officers, in 27 hours of drug awareness education sessions, have been able to educate 539 adults and 273 juveniles totaling 812 citizens in these sparsely populated counties of Utah.

Utah Crime Reduction Plan

During the 1999 General Session of the Utah State Legislature, House Bill 145 was passed which appropriated \$150,000 to the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice to conduct a statewide Crime Reduction Conference and to establish a grant application process wherein state and local law enforcement agencies could apply for funding to create or implement their own crime reduction plan.

The statewide conference was held in St George, Utah on September 22, 1999. To prepare for this conference every law enforcement and criminal justice agency in the state received a survey asking them to list their specific crime problem from the worst to the least. 84% of Utah's population was covered by an agency returning a Crime Reduction Survey. This allowed our research staff to compile a summary of the major crime problems in Utah. They fell into these four main categories:

- \$ Drugs and Related Crime
- \$ Family and Community Safety
- \$ Information Systems and Communication
- \$ Justice System Accountability

The most common response from the surveys was drug related problems. Most prominent among these drug issues was methamphetamine (Meth). This included the decontamination of meth lab sites. Control meth precursors (or ingredients used for production of meth), and controlling the use of meth. Other drug related issues included the tremendous amount of property crime associated with drug offenders, school related drug and alcohol abuse, and repeat/chronic drug offenders.

In the draft report of the Crime Reduction Plan the vision of this plan is stated as saying, we envision a unified justice system that serves the community and instills public confidence and support. It is a system that: ensures the safety and security of all citizens; provides assistance for victims; and affords a just process for those who violate societal norms. The system is founded on the principles of respect for diversity, timely and equal access to services, and a comprehensive approach to criminal and juvenile justice that includes prevention and rehabilitation.

The overall mission of Utah's Crime Reduction Plan is to decrease crime and victimization while protecting the rights of individuals. As a result of the crime reduction process and many meetings conducted with law enforcement throughout Utah, CCJJ has reaffirmed its commitment to continue funding multi-jurisdictional drug and gang task forces. We are also taking a more aggressive approach to utilize Byrne funding in the area of technology. Again in 2001 and 2002 Byrne grant years, Utah will increase our allocation of Criminal History Improvement funds from 5% up to 10%.

Coordination Among Task Forces

In an ongoing effort to promote and foster the exchange of confidential information and intelligence on drug dealers between task forces, CCJJ began sponsoring quarterly task force commander's meetings early in 1999. Since this time, quarterly meetings have been held and have been very well attended by all commanders with a format proven to be productive and informative. These meetings allow all of the state's drug task force commanders to know each other and call for

information, requests, and other items on a regular basis. One of the greatest problems faced by rural task forces - that of getting quality informants - has been significantly improved with the sharing of informants between task forces.

Topics have included, Initiative B, the forfeiture audit (outlined earlier in this report) and the establishment of statewide standards for seizure and forfeiture of property, future funding of task forces through the Byrne grant, sharing information electronically through the Utah Law Enforcement Information Network, investigative tactics and informant development, prosecution of meth lab cases, drafting search warrants, handling problem employees, the emergence of Club Drugs, and other current issues.

In addition to the coordination and cooperation occurring through the quarterly task force meetings, there is also a great deal of intra-agency cooperation within each of Utah's 16 Byrne funded Drug Task Forces. Utah's Byrne Drug task Forces are leveraging their funds to build a working group of several agencies with each Drug task Force that greatly increases their effectiveness providing the best possible use of limited grant dollars. The following is an example of this cooperative effort provided by the Weber/Morgan Drug Task Force in northern Utah:

Our Strike Force continues to enjoy an excellent rapport with our contributing agencies. We realize that it is only with the support of all agencies involved and through a united effort that we are able to achieve continued success. Our agents make a dedicated effort to work cohesively with agencies such as the UDI Clandestine Lab Team, DEA Clan Lab personnel, and Adult Parole and Probation. Our relationship with Weber County Attorney's Office - Civil and Criminal Divisions remains high as does our relationship with all police agencies throughout Weber and Morgan Counties. Such relationships relate to the increased number of case filings of drug charges with the United States Attorney's Office. This includes a number of filings for aggravated re-entry of undocumented aliens with the assistance of U.S. Immigration.

Programs to Improve the Investigation & Prosecution of White-collar Crime, Organized Crime, Public Corruption, and Fraud Against the Government (Purpose Area # 6) - one project \$73,448

AG's White-collar Lab Project (0D69)

Program Goal:

Establish a technology forensic lab for the use of law enforcement agencies in Utah to investigate and prosecute white-collar criminals.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Create and maintain a technology forensic lab.
- \$ Hire and train one investigator in the investigation and use of technology in white-collar crime.
- \$ Secure computers, scanners, and other technical equipment used to investigate and prosecute white-collar crimes.
- \$ Utilize training and equipment in cases brought by the Utah Attorney General's office and other law enforcement and prosecution agencies throughout Utah.
- \$ Develop a system for law enforcement agencies to refer cases to the lab for investigation.
- \$ Provide expert testimony in court proceedings on an as needed basis.

Program Activities/Components:

With an increased use of computers and modern technology more and more criminals are moving into high-tech methods of committing crimes. Over the past five years Utah has witnessed an increase in the number of white-collar crime cases being investigated. This increase in case load has been matched with an even greater increase in the number of hours required completing investigations due to the volume of records involved. In one recent case the Attorney General's Office secured 26 archive boxes of records in one search warrant. The investigation created another 12 boxes of records. Having the technology necessary to scan, sort and store these volumes of documents is becoming essential in the investigation and prosecution of white-collar cases.

The use of computers has become a key for most white-collar criminals in conducting business. Many criminals have reached a point of sophistication that their computers are programmed with security devices, bugs, and time bombs which will automatically destroy any information contained on the hard drive if preset security procedures are not followed. Establishing a technology forensics lab will provide Utah with the computer expertise and technology to secure these computers and retrieve information necessary to build a case against these types of criminals.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- \$ Number of cases submitted and completed
- \$ Computers, CPU's, hard drives, and disks analyzed and processed
- \$ Reduce the public's dollar loss due to financial fraud
- \$ Number of cases in which lab is able to assist other law enforcement/prosecutions agencies
- \$ Number of arrests and convictions
- \$ Average length of time to complete examinations/cases
- \$ Continued training for forensics examiner

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

The white-collar forensic lab grant was awarded July 1, 1998 and its first year was largely consumed with start-up activities. Since a forensic specialist was a new position in state government, the Department of Human Resource Management had to complete an extensive review and justification process that consumed eight weeks. Once the position was established, the job was posted. Several applicants applied and on January 15, 1999 Norman Bender was hired to fill this position.

Mr. Bender is a 26-year veteran of the FBI, spending his last 15 years as a computer forensic specialist/investigator. Hiring Mr. Bender had several significant benefits. First, his tremendous prior experience allowed the lab to begin operations without costly delays for training or the challenges associated with inexperience. Secondly, Mr. Bender came to the position certified as a forensic computer specialist by the FBI and the International Association of Computer Investigative Specialists. Thousands of dollars were saved not having to send a new investigator to costly schools for training and certification. Mr. Bender began his employment on March 6, 1999 and after testing to become a certified Utah peace officer work at the lab began in earnest in May 1999.

The lab is currently housed in the Criminal Investigation Bureau of the Utah Department of Public Safety (DPS). DPS has assigned a full-time investigator to assist in white-collar crime investigation. The relationship between both investigators has been successful and beneficial. Computer equipment outlined in the grant application has been ordered and received including computers, printers, scanners, additional hard drives, a magneto optical drive, copying devices, software, supplies and various other minor items.

An additional benefit of this lab has been a decrease in liability for the Attorney General's Office. Prior to the creation of the lab when computers were seized in conjunction with an investigation it often took agents one to six months to extract information from the computer drives before returning them to their owners. In one case the business owners went out of business and filed for bankruptcy claiming the Attorney General's Office shut them down because computers seized were essential for day-to-day business operations. With the technology and expertise provided by Byrne grant-funding computers are often returned to their owners within two days. However, the ever-increasing caseload has made it all but impossible to complete the forensic examination within 5 days and in many cases it is taking up to 20 days to complete. The increase in caseload demonstrates the need and value of this project.

On going training is a necessary component for any project. This is particularly true when dealing with information technology issues. The Utah Technology Forensic Lab is providing training to state agencies on white-collar crime investigations. This grant period produced 5 regional training sessions by the Lab for local law enforcement.

As of the end of the 2000 grant year the lab had closed 78 cases and still had 46 active cases ranging from theft to child pornography to tax fraud. The Utah AG surpassed their objective of 80 case referrals for the 2000 grant year with 86 new cases from 7/1/00 thru 6/30/01. Most of these cases were a result of assisting up to 28 state, county and local agencies in 86 separate cases. While working these cases the lab has analyzed 135 CPU's, 169 hard drives, 70 zip disks, 49 CD's, 2 jaz cartridges, and 1906 diskettes producing a total of 1469 gigabytes of information. So far 27 arrests have been made with 14 convictions during 2000.

The following bullet points provide a look at the type and quantity of cases analyzed over the 2000 grant year:

\$	Administrative:	4
\$	Check fraud	1
\$	Child pornography	50
\$	Crimes against children	5
\$	Data recovery	1
\$	Forgery	6
\$	Fraud	9
\$	Homicide	4
\$	Narcotics	4
\$	Pornography	2

Programs to Improve the Court System (Purpose Area # 10) - *three projects \$160,580.91*

Juvenile Drug Court Project (0D40)

Program Goals:

- \$ Reduce or prevent further drug and/or alcohol use by court involved, targeted high-risk youth.
- \$ Facilitate appropriate placement in a prevention or treatment setting.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Target first-time drug, and second time alcohol juvenile offenders, resulting in a reduced number of juveniles involved with drugs and alcohol in the criminal justice system.
- \$ Increase the client's knowledge of substance abuse prevention and/or to increase their involvement in therapeutic counseling, whether it is outpatient, residential, or inpatient care.

Program Activities/Components:

Clients will be assessed through an in-depth evaluation process determining their level of risk to substance abuse, their current need for prevention or treatment services, and to assess their level of family functioning. Clients will be reviewed in court every four to six weeks, thereby giving the judge, court worker, parent, and youth a chance to evaluate their progress in the program and resolve any problem areas in a timely manner. Clients are subject to random drug testing and will have a probation officer assigned to track their performance in school, community, at home, and with assigned court orders. Clients will also be referred to community-based drug and alcohol education programs.

Standard orders in the Drug Court are as follows:

- \$ Sixty hours community service per drug related offense.
- \$ Substance abuse education classes and/or counseling, depending on the severity of the problem.
- \$ Research paper regarding current trends in drug use.
- \$ Essay on life goals or write their own obituary.
- \$ Book report on an assigned substance abuse related novel.
- \$ Random drug testing including breathalyzers.
- \$ Attend school.
- \$ Attend Drug Court Speakers Bureau.
- \$ Thirty days stayed detention time.
- \$ No new referrals.
- \$ Frequent judicial review hearings (approx. Every 4 to 6 weeks).

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- \$ Number of targeted youth served quarterly.
- \$ Recidivism rate of targeted youth and program graduates.
- \$ Decrease in positive drug screens.
- \$ Increased school attendance.
- \$ Improved family functioning measured by pre and posttests.
- \$ Number of clients referred to community-based programs and successful completion.
- \$ Number of clients successfully discharged from substance abuse treatment setting.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

Utah's Juvenile Drug Court program (JDC) is designed as an alternative to the minimum mandatory penalties for first time drug offenders and second time alcohol offenders (misdemeanors only). Mandatory penalties for such offenses include 20 to 100 hours of community service, \$150 fine, suspension of the driver's license, and a drug or alcohol conviction on the juvenile's legal record.

The Drug Court is a six to twelve-month program in which youth have the opportunity to work toward having their drug or alcohol related offense(s) dismissed. In admitting the allegation(s), the juvenile's plea is held in abeyance and they are given various orders with which to comply. Standard orders in drug court include, 60 hours of community service per drug offense, writing a research paper regarding current trends in drug use, an essay on their life goals, a book report on an assigned substance abuse related novel, as well as random drug testing, school attendance, attendance at drug court speaker's bureau, and no new referrals.

The Drug Court Speaker's Bureau is held monthly and professionals from the community are asked to volunteer their time to speak to the youth and their families about how substance abuse has affected their lives. During the past year speakers have come from Mothers Against Drunk Driving, the Drug Enforcement Administration, adult drug court participants and staff, the Utah medical Examiner's office, and hospital emergency room staff.

During the 2000 grant year, 67 youth were diverted from mandatory penalties by entering the Drug Court program. Fifty-eight youth graduated from the program, while the rest of the participants are still completing program requirements.

On average, 43 youth were served each quarter. In total, program participants who recidivated during the program was one. The recidivism rate of program graduates since the inception of the program (including prior to the Byrne grant) is 34%, or, more precisely, 20% for drug/alcohol referrals and 14% for other offenses. There have been 292 total graduates of which only 100 have recidivated.

In addition, there were 59 youth referred to educational classes all of which completed their class requirements, and 9 youth were referred to and discharged from treatment programs. The ethnicity and gender of clients of Juvenile Drug Court includes: 72% male, 28% female, 78% Caucasian, 4% African American, 13% Latino, 4% Asian or Pacific Islander.

The primary measure for most treatment related projects are the recidivism rate. Understandably, it is difficult to be certain what interventions necessarily affect recidivism rates. However, recidivism data supporting a treatment project can be of value if clients who pass along with those who fail are tracked for a prescribed period of time. The University of Utah - Social Research Institute, completed a two-year recidivism and system penetration study of this Drug Court Project. Bulleted below are the summary findings by the Social Research Institute study followed by a table revealing specific recidivism data:

- \$ The Juvenile Drug Court Program has a statistically significant impact on alcohol and drug (AOD) charges at a one-year follow-up. The Juvenile Drug Court Program continues to have an appreciable impact on AOD charges at two-year follow-up.
- \$ The Juvenile Drug Court Program has a statistically significant impact on non-AOD criminal charges at one and two year follow-up.
- \$ Graduation from the Juvenile Drug Court Program has a statistically significant effect for preventing secure detention placements at one and two year follow-up.
- \$ The Juvenile Drug Court Program appreciably prevents Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) custody placements at one-year follow-up. At two-year follow-up, the Juvenile Drug Court Program has a statistically significant effect for preventing DYC custody placement.

	Group
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Measure	JDC Graduates	JDC Non-completers
AOD 1 Yr Recidivism Rate	15%	40%
AOD 2 Yr Recidivism Rate	27%	45%
Non-AOD 1 Yr Recidivism Rate	20%	55%
Non-AOD 2 Yr. Recidivism Rate	27%	60%
1 Yr Secure DT Placement Rate	3%	35%
2 Yr Secure DT Placement Rate	10%	40%
1 Yr DYC Custody Rate	0%	5%
2 Yr. DYC Custody Rate	0%	15%

AOC Court Delay Reduction Project (0D60)

Program Goal:

Improve the management of case processing in Utah's courts to reduce delay thereby enhancing public confidence and providing better service to the users of the court system.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Hire one individual to coordinate and oversee the implementation of the delay reduction program.
- \$ Conduct an initial assessment of current delay within the court system.
- \$ Consult with judges and court officials to determine case processing principles and guidelines that could apply to courts across judicial districts.
- \$ Present guidelines along with any necessary rules and statutes to the Utah Judicial Council for adoption by the courts.
- \$ Provide orientation and training to the judges and bar members about the new case management model.
- \$ Develop and reinforce case management responsibilities as one of the primary duties of the local trial court executives.
- \$ Implement new case management processes.

Program Activities/Components:

The proposed program would be an effort to both speed up and make routine judicial case management in order to reduce delay. This would necessarily involve a shift in the philosophy of judges, attorneys, and local court executives. The term case management implies that courts, rather than attorneys, should actively oversee and manage the pace of litigation. Case management covers a broad range of activities designed to coordinate court processes and

resources to move all cases from filing to disposition in a timely manner. Some of its purposes are to enhance the quality of litigation, ensure equal access to the adjudicative process for all litigants, and minimize uncertainties associated with processing cases.

This program outlines a two-year plan to hire one full-time employee with the appropriate background in case management and judicial administration to institutionalize the new case management approach. This individual will have the task of working with the judges, court executives and the bar to implement the new case management techniques on a statewide basis.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- \$ Recruitment and selection of a program director completed within the first three months.
- \$ Assess the status of delay in the court system, as it currently exists.
- \$ Develop case management principles and guidelines within the first year of the program.
- \$ Case management principles and guidelines adopted by Judicial Council.
- \$ Provide training to court executives, the bench as well as the bar.
- \$ Provide ongoing reinforcement, technical assistance, and evaluation of the program.
- \$ Measure clearance rates, disposition times and satisfaction levels of the bench, bar and public.
- \$ Measure compliance with new rules and guidelines through court's data warehouse and other instruments.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

The strategy of this project included the following:

- \$ Follow up on the 1999 Case Management Workshop and to share the best practices at this conference. A workshop was held in October 2000 for both the district and juvenile court. It was both successful and energizing as districts shared their successes with their case management projects as well as the challenges that different projects posed. One area in the district court that was very popular was the Domestic Case Manager Project initiated by the Second District.
- \$ Train at local districts how to use the Data Warehouse. Data Warehouse training has taken place with most of the court executives and several of the presiding judges. The project still needs work in this area and is using Robert Turner, Management Analyst, to visit the various districts and train staff and judges on the Data Warehouse.
- \$ Include case management as an important administrative responsibility in court executive's job description. Utah's juvenile court administrator and district court administrator have added case management as a core responsibility for the court executive and it has been included in the court executive performance evaluation.
- \$ Use consultants to help districts with specific needs. We have used consultants mostly during the first half of the year to help districts on an individual basis. The Justice Management Institute (JMI) provided most of this consulting. In the second half of the grant cycle we have provided most of the training and help in-house from the Administrative Office of the Courts and from other districts who developed expertise in different areas of case management and have shared their best practices.

Although one year is not enough to see if any long-term trends are changing, early indications suggest that in nearly every district juvenile court cases category, case are getting younger and case disposition time is shortened. This is true except for child neglect and abuse cases. Because of this, the 2001 Byrne application will focus on child welfare cases.

One unarticulated goal and one of the main purposes of this entire project was to make case management a positive term with judges and administrative staff and to create an atmosphere in the court which encourages and welcomes information in helping local administrators and judges

better manage the courts' dockets. The project is making a big difference in the way they are looking at handling cases in the courts in Utah. The project director for the Court Delay Reduction Project remains optimistic that this trend will grow and blossom in the future.

This year has, in general, seen a marked improvement in delay reductions as a result of this project. This is especially true in the domestic violence cases. In fact domestic cases where a case manager is involved takes on average, about 30 days less time. The following table reveals positive reductions in case processing time of domestic violence cases over the past three years.

Area	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001
Second District	267	260	232
Davis County	279	251	229
Weber County	256	268	233
DCM Involved	N/A	N/A	202

The following provides a look at court delay reduction, by judicial district, over the past grant year.

- \$ *First District:* (Box Elder, Cache and Rich Counties) Calendaring practices learned at case management workshops have helped the juvenile court get rid of its backlog of delinquency cases and helped it focus on the demanding child welfare cases. District court has trained two clerks to begin modeling the domestic case manager process use in Second District.
- \$ *Second District:* (Davis, Weber, and Morgan Counties) (District court information provided above) Juvenile Court has done a superior job in working together with training from Judge Dressel, a consultant, in establishing a system for processing delinquency matters that enables timely and effective resolution of all cases. They have received full support from all juvenile judges and staff are working hard to achieve their specific goal. They now arraign all delinquency cases within 30 days of preliminary inquiry and cases settled at trial have been reduced by 50%.
- \$ *Third District:* (Salt Lake, Tooele and Summit Counties) The project in the Third District has involved using the Judicial Weighted Caseload formula to allocate cases more fairly between the criminal and civil divisions. The criminal division for defense counsel to be better prepared to settle the cases before sentencing has made big case management efforts. It is helping the judges to have more time for the most difficult criminal cases. Third District is still struggling with its case management project. They are talking about case management on a court basis rather than by individual judges through juvenile court data they have been working on equalizing cases within the district. They also have hopes of getting a new judge and commissioner to help with its growing case backlog.
- \$ *Fourth District:* (Utah, Wasatch, Millard, and Juab Counties) Through this case management project, the Fourth District realized that it needed a domestic commissioner to handle domestic cases more expeditiously and effectively. As that gets more settled the district would explore a domestic case manager similar to the Second District. The Fourth District Juvenile Court aborted its project, shortening the time from arrest to disposition. The project lacked the judicial buy-in necessary to sustain itself.
- \$ *Fifth District:* (Beaver, Iron, and Washington Counties) The judges are no longer allowing legal counsel to postpone sentencing hearings which is resulting in less delay in criminal cases. As recently as a year ago, some criminal trials would be scheduled a year out though most criminal trials are handled within six months. The judges are using some of the ideas presented at the case management workshops.

- \$ *Sixth District:* (Sanpete, Sevier, Kane, Wayne Garfield, and Piute Counties) The district is working to make court forms more understandable and also create a specific list of what clerks can do to help the public in the legal process.
 - \$ *Seventh District:* (Carbon, Emery, Grand, and San Juan Counties) The Criminal Law and Motion Calendar has been reduced 50% because of the continuance policy adopted by the Seventh District.
 - \$ *Eighth District:* (Uintah Basin) The district is working on consolidating and streamlining the pre-trial process in criminal case calendars and limiting continuances similar to the Seventh District.
-

Domestic Violence and Drug Court Case Management (0D53)

Program Goal:

Create a case management structure and process to timely and effectively track defendants in Domestic Violence and Drug Courts.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Maintain community task forces for Domestic Violence and Drug Courts.
- \$ Track and monitor any defendant convicted of a misdemeanor who is sentenced to some kind of counseling and is not being supervised by any other agency. The short term goals of this proposal would immediately bring about the following outcomes:

Program Activities/Components:

- \$ Discuss case management duties and objectives with task forces for Drug Court and Domestic Violence Court.
- \$ Establish protocol for contacting defendants who have not complied with court probation.
- \$ Establish a protocol for contacting prosecutors and defense attorneys when a defendant has not complied with court probation.
- \$ Establish a database for tracking outcomes for program completion and recidivism of probationers.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- \$ A more efficient system of notifying prosecutors and defense attorneys when a defendant has not complied with probation.
- \$ Better use of court clerk time by not having to track probation and answer the never-ending phone calls dealing with questions about probation.
- \$ An accelerated procedure to provide consequences for noncompliance.
- \$ By strictly monitoring compliance there would be an automatic increase in success and a decrease in repeat offenses.
- \$ The people that successfully complete counseling, for the problem they had at a misdemeanor level, are not likely to have the same problems rise to the felony level.
- \$ The defendant learns that the courts are serious and that there will be quick consistent consequences if they do not comply with probation.
- \$ Increased respect in the court system from both citizens and offenders.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

Special courts have been established in Utah to deal with cases involving unique needs such as counseling and drug treatment which is often required to change defeating behavior patterns. Two such courts in Utah are Domestic Violence Court and Drug Court.

The job of hearing all domestic cases is extremely difficult and the courts have learned that a rotation of judges is necessary from a judicial perspective. Fortunately, Utah has three excellent judges who are willing to hear domestic violence cases on a rotating basis. Each judge has approximately 4,000 cases assigned to her or him that equates to more than 20,000 defendant appearances during a year. The number of cases increased further in February 1999 as domestic violence judges begin to hear state misdemeanor domestic violence cases. One of the drawbacks of judicial rotation is a loss of continuity among particular defendants, and with other individuals and elements of the Domestic Violence Court.

The Third District Drug Court currently has only one judge, Judge Fuchs, who is handling over 300 ongoing drug cases. The success of the drug court program has been stunning. Prior to this grant, over 100 defendants successfully completed the counseling, treatment and appearances in Judge Fuchs' court and have remained drug free for over a year. The success of this program is dependent on extensive follow-up and coordination between the court, pre-trial services, prosecutors, defense counsel, drug treatment and other allied agencies. This work is extremely labor intensive and Judge Fuchs has been handling this caseload in addition to a full-consolidated district court caseload.

During the 2000 Byrne grant year project goals were met for Drug Court and Domestic Violence as follows:

Drug Court

Goal #1 Reduce Recidivism of drug offenders.

\$ A four-phase drug intervention strategy (see 2001 Strategy Update for detail) was offered to 298 active participants.

\$ There were 15 graduates during the reporting period with no recidivism.

Goal #2 Increase the number of participants in the Drug Court.

\$ The Drug Court Advisory Committee met in June 2001 to review the strategic plan for the Drug Court.

\$ Third District Court judges have agreed to add another 2 day of Drug Court starting in July 2001 with the addition of Judge Stephen L. Henriod.

\$ The number of active Drug Court participants as of June 2001 was over 298.

Goal # 3 Expand Drug Court

\$ Judge Fuchs has met with judges and staff from two new drug courts in the state.

\$ According to the strategic plan approved for the Drug Court, there is a goal of servicing more than 300 active participants in the coming year.

Domestic Violence

Goal #1 Reduce recidivism of domestic violence perpetrators.

\$ There were 1,644 domestic violence misdemeanor cases filed in the Salt Lake Department of Third District Court during the 2000 grant year.

\$ A system of reviews, treatment and sanctions was established in the August 1999 meeting with treatment providers, law enforcement agencies, and the courts. This protocol has been used since this meeting took place.

\$ Salt Lake City has performed a study of effectiveness of domestic violence. Data suggests the number served is less than anticipated as arrests have decreased by about 25% over the past year. It is believed that the consistent adjudication of domestic violence offenders has contributed to this decline. A study of domestic violence court was prepared by Brigham Young University that indicates that defendants who enter treatment generally do better than those who do not.

Goal #2 Provide consistent program sanctions.

- \$ The domestic violence tracker/coordinator has been on staff since July of 1999.
- \$ Better sanctions have been implemented and tracking has become timelier since the second quarter of 1999.
- \$ The AOC will continue to monitor this goal to determine if the turnaround time is too long.

Goal #3 Establish a forum for prosecutors, defenders, providers, and judges to discuss Domestic Violence Court issues.

- \$ A meeting with all of these parties was held in June of 2001 to review case management and calendaring techniques.

Programs to Improve the Corrections System (Purpose Area # 11) - two projects \$190,862.11

ASEND (Adaptive Services for Environmentally Needs Development) (0D64)

Program Goal:

To expand and develop the ASEND program for mentally challenged and learning disabled inmates at the Draper site of the Utah State Prison.

Program Objective(s):

Within the first 12 months of the grant period screening will take place to determine the actual number of offenders who are mentally challenged.

Program Activities/Components:

- \$ Conduct a review of educational records to identify inmates at the Draper Prison who may be mentally challenged.
- \$ Conduct a survey among therapists, caseworkers, and unit management staff to determine which inmates they think may be mentally challenged.
- \$ Interview inmates who were identified through the review of files and educational records.
- \$ Test inmates identified through the review process to be mentally challenged. Testing will include a WAIS-III, Wechsler, and Adaptive Behavior Measures. Testing is to utilize all three instruments so that offenders are qualified for community-based services prior to release.
- \$ Offenders who are identified as qualifying for the ASEND program will be provided a safe living area separate from the general inmate population.
- \$ Provide training to staff assigned to the ASEND unit relative to working with the targeted population.
- \$ Screen inmates appropriate for the program and begin operation of the program.
- \$ Complete a written rehabilitative plan on each inmate accepted into the program within 30 days of his or her arrival.
- \$ Teach life skills classes relative to the level of functioning of offenders in the program.

- \$ Coordinate educational programs with the local School District personnel. Provide either educational or employment training for each inmate assigned to the ASEND program.
- \$ Coordinate services for program inmates who are sex offenders, drug and alcohol offenders, or mentally ill offenders with other appropriate treatment programs in the correctional system.
- \$ Monitor and reinforce positive offender behavior utilizing a behavior privilege matrix.
- \$ Provide daily recreational activities.
- \$ Provide release and aftercare services depending on staff resources.
- \$ Provide a housing unit that is safe for mentally challenged inmates.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- \$ Inmates assigned to the program will participate in life skills classes, educational and job training programming in accordance with their Management Action Plan (MAP) and written habilitative plan.
- \$ Inmates assigned to the program who are sex offenders, drug and alcohol offenders, or mentally ill offenders will have services coordinated with other appropriate treatment programs within the prison system.
- \$ Release of program inmates will be coordinated with appropriate local community resources.
- \$ Recidivism for program graduates will be lowered by 20% compared to Utah's recidivism rate for the general prison population.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

Due to policy decisions made several decades ago to de-institutionalize individuals that were mentally unstable, the Department of Corrections (UDC) has experienced an increase in the number of mentally challenged individuals sentenced to prison for crimes they have committed. These seriously challenged inmates become a significant safety concern since they can be victimized or taken advantaged of more easily than the general inmate population. It is estimated that within the Draper Correctional Facility there are approximately 300 inmates that fit this general description.

UDC is in the beginning stages of developing programming for mentally challenged and learning disabled offenders within the prison system. Additional resources being sought through Byrne funding will allow UDC to (1) conduct a survey and testing to accurately determine the number of mentally challenged adults housed in the prison system, and (2) to provide staffing and administrative costs to begin programming options for mentally challenged and learning disabled adults.

Activity during the 2000 grant year of ASEND can be divided into two parts: a Testing Segment and a Program Segment.

The Testing Segment involved a study to identify mentally retarded adults that made great progress. Of the 1,569 offenders identified for screening (the protocols used as a cutoff, a score of 5.9 grade level or below on academic testing), over 600 have had a Kaufman Brief Intelligent Test (K-Bit) screening test completed. Through the review of institutional records, over 400 other inmates have been identified who have completed a previous I.Q. test. Thus an additional screening test does not need to be completed on them. Over two hundred inmates were released prior to having the screening test completed. Less than 300 inmates still need to be tested. The review of institutional records and educational records has been completed. Inmates who scored 75 on the screening tests or by the review of institutional records would be tested using a WAIS-III instrument. All of the tests funded by the grant were completed utilizing a licensed clinical psychologist.

A threshold academic testing score of 5.9 was utilized during the first group of 1,569 offenders. However, a lower threshold will be used on an ongoing basis inside the prison to identify inmates with mental retardation. The higher academic testing threshold score of 5.9 revealed few inmates with an I.Q. score of 75 or below. In the future, a threshold academic testing score of 5.0 will be used. The system for ongoing testing of inmates when they enter the prison has been established.

Because not all of the testing has been completed, testing will be continued during the next year. It is estimated that it will be completed by the end of the second quarter. As mentioned above, a system has been established to provide for ongoing screening of inmates to document mental retardation has been put into operation and will be used during the upcoming year.

The Program Segment included the following components:

- \$ Modification of Institutional Treatment Plan (MAP) to Include Individual Habilitative Goals;
 - \$ Education Program Component;
 - \$ Cognitive Programming Component;
 - \$ Employment/Job Readiness Component;
 - \$ Modified Behavior Privilege Matrix;
 - \$ Recreation and Physical Activities, and Aftercare Services.
-

Corrections Treatment and Education Facility (0D63)

Program Goal:

Reduce prison recidivism rates by providing additional substance abuse treatment, education, and life skills programming opportunities through additional classrooms.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Completion of building and site design.
- \$ Preparation of building the site at Utah's Draper prison facility.
- \$ Construction and siting of modular classroom buildings.
- \$ Provide treatment, education, and life skills programming to an additional 90 inmates per week.

Program Activities/Components:

The South Point Complex, located at the Draper State Prison, houses 1,472 inmates in its Oquirrh and Wasatch facilities. Currently all programming/treatment and education space is limited to seven classrooms in the Oquirrh facility which can seat a total of only 121 inmates. This space is used from 7:30 a.m. to 8:15 p.m. during three time blocks when inmates are out of their cells. This arrangement allows services for only 363 inmates per week of the 1,472 housed at South Point. The modular program will provide services for an additional 90 inmates per week at South Point. It is anticipated that additional modular classrooms will be constructed over the next few years.

Under the supervision of the Salt Lake Community College trades program, inmates enrolled in the construction track will build modular classrooms at the Draper prison. Once completed, modular buildings will be relocated to the site prepared at the South Point complex for final installation. Utilities including security systems will be installed and when completed programming will be provided through a contract with the local school district and other contract treatment providers.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- \$ Hold necessary planning meetings with agencies involved in the building project.
- \$ Bid site materials and services through State procurement policies and procedures.
- \$ Install necessary electrical, phone, and computer data lines to the site.
- \$ Completion of excavation and concrete pad.
- \$ Construct modular building including framing, electrical, insulation, sheet rock, siding, roofing, HVAC, fire systems, ceiling tile, floor coverings, and painting.
- \$ Modular transported to and set up at the site.
- \$ Purchase and install all necessary classroom materials and equipment.
- \$ Staff receives Management Action Plans (MAP) for 90 additional inmates.
- \$ Scheduling of inmates who will participate in activities.
- \$ Begin to teach classes and provide treatment.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

Donna Hood completed the task of developing and implementing an accounting process to manage grant funds and a contractual agreement between UDC and Salt Lake Community College was signed and finalized during the 2000 grant year to construct the third and fourth modular buildings.

All contracts for site design, construction, electrical engineering, and inmate labor were processed through standard state policies and procedures. Materials for the construction of the modular were purchased by Corrections using state contract bids with local building supply companies. The actual construction of the modular building including foundation, floor system, framing and sheathing, door and window installation, sheet rocking, painting walls, roofing, internal conduits, HVAC, ceiling system, siding, deck and ramp concrete pour, and electrical wire installation was completed using inmate labor under the supervision of the Salt Lake Community College trades program.

Salt Lake Community College completed the basic construction of the modular building. Upon completion of this task, the final inspection was requested. All invoices were reviewed and processed.

The Draper Prison is located within the boundaries of the Jordan School District. As part of the school districts working relationship with the prison they provided a full-time instructor to conduct classes in this modular building. The school district further provided the necessary school supplies for instruction. Jordan School District staff continues to work and provide the match for this grant.

Programs Providing Adult and Juvenile Drug & Alcohol Treatment (Purpose Area # 13) - *four projects* \$625,568.42

Program Goals:

- \$ Provide therapeutic intervention to inmates in need of intensive substance abuse treatment through a residential treatment program.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Provide therapeutic intervention and other services to equip substance abusing offenders

with cognitive, emotional and behavior skills necessary to choose and maintain a drug-free and crime-free lifestyle.

Program Activities/Components:

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Programs: Of the approximately 5,500 inmates incarcerated in the State of Utah, more than 80 percent have a history of substance abuse problems. If inmates are released into the community prior to receiving the substance abuse treatment, they will likely violate their parole and be returned to prison.

In 1995 Byrne funding established the first 36-bed residential substance abuse treatment program at the Draper site of the Utah State Prison in the Timpanogos facility where inmates can be housed together. Although there is some interaction with the general inmate population, the program provides as much isolation for the groups as possible to enable them to bond together and form a therapeutic community.

Offenders with less than 36 months before their expected parole release date but with at least one year of time to serve are being targeted to ensure the maximum benefit of the program. An assessment is completed on all candidates prior to consideration of their admission to the program.

An individual treatment plan is completed on each offender spelling out three different levels of therapy to be completed. Treatment includes treatment groups with a focus on criminality and substance dependency; family and/or individual therapy; cognitive restructuring; educational programming; life skills development; mental health treatment; relaxation training; a physical exercise component; and community aftercare referrals. In the coming grant year administrators hope to incorporate a twelve-step program into the curriculum. Random drug testing is conducted in addition to testing upon suspicion of drug use.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- C Number of inmates who successfully terminated from the residential treatment program at the Utah State Prison.
- \$ Provide a minimum of 32 hours of substance abuse awareness education for all program participants.
- \$ Provide a minimum of 4-6 hours per week of intensive group, individual, and/or family therapy for all program participants.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

H.O.P.E. (Helping Offenders Parole Effectively) (0D65)

Located at the Central Utah Correctional Facility (CUCF) at Gunnison, Utah. The HOPE program was funded for the first time during the 1998 grant year. A 64-bed residential treatment program was established and is running very well at capacity level with a lengthy waiting list. As of June 30, 2001, there are 144 residents who have paroled during the three years of the HOPE project. Only 29 have returned to prison, a recidivism rate of 20% as compared to a rate of approximately 80% for the general population. The following two tables summarize the accomplishments of the HOPE program during the 2000 grant year.

Parolees Information

Description	1999 Year 1 Totals	2000 Year 2 Totals	2001 Year 3 Totals
Number on Parole	24	78	144
Parole Violators	1	13	**29

Recidivism Rate	4%	17%	29%
Average months out of prison	6	8	8.7
Number of Parolees in regions 4,5,6	6 = 25%	17 = 22%	25 = 17%
CIAO referrals completed Parolees receiving CIA	0 0	39 3	70 19
Number out of prison 12 months or more	N/A	22 = 28%	33 = 23%
Average months in HOPE	N/A	11	11
Number of successful completions of parole/discharge	N/A	0	7

* 3rd year totals include parolee counts for the entire three-year period.

** Includes all HOPE Parole Violators returned on SA offenses and/or with charges.

Current Resident Information

Description	GY 2000	GY 2001
Number of current residents	64	64
TABLE Pre-testing - % below 8 th grade in math and language	28 = 44%	28 = 44%
Table post testing - % below 8 th grade	9 = 24%	10 = 16%
Average enrolled education/college programs	33 = 52%	45 = 70%
Average enrolled HS diploma or GED	47 = 73%	40 = 63%
Employed	42 = 66%	35 = 55%
CIAO referrals for current residents preparing for parole	6	12

Continuing staff development and growth was a very important element this past year for the HOPE program. The HOPE retreat, held in May and June, with six staff members completing the University of Utah School on Alcoholism and Drugs. The retreat was a great success with CCJJ staff, DOC and CUCF administrators and HOPE staff/families participating in the event. Training sessions were provided in SA treatment, diagnosis, motivation, cultural awareness, family activities and planning/expectations for the HOPE Program during the retreat.

The Offender Management Review team (OMR), meets on Wednesday mornings and guides the

progress of HOPE residents, as they work on the goals and objectives of their Management Action Plans (MAP) and their Individual Treatment Plans. The OMR team has effectively dealt with problems, and adjusted to accommodate for staff, resident and community growth and development during the year. OMR team members have been constantly aware of the need to complete objectives and activities, in an effort to successfully reduce the recidivism rate. The OMR assists in maintaining a safe and secure environment, reviews education assessments and class attendance reports, reviews individual resident progress, and establishes matrix levels for performance-based privileges. The OMR meets weekly with the resident council, supports the weekly Community Meeting, and provides discipline when necessary. OMR team members suggest, review and implement approved program development ideas and strategies, and serve as a major problem resolution body.

HOPE residents, who average 33.6 years of age, participate in a 40-hour productivity model which entails being involved 40 hours per week in SA pre-treatment/therapy/counseling, occupational readiness/jobs, education program, program life skills classes, and pre-parole planning for family and community reintegration. Two LSAC's were hired with grant funds to provide individual counseling and parole planning classes for all HOPE residents. Also residents on a weekly basis attend two to four hours of group therapy, at least one hour of individual counseling/parole planning, and two hours of therapeutic community meetings on Wednesday evenings. Furthermore, HOPE residents live by the No Violence Rule, have an active resident council and a mentoring program for new offenders accepted into the community. They work to solve problems in the community, work with the OMR team and make positive suggestions for the good of the community.

The Substance Abuse Aftercare and Transition (0D66)

Substance abuse among offenders is a staggering problem. Assessments conducted at Reception and Orientation (R&O) indicate approximately 80% of inmates coming into the prison system have substance abuse problems at a level requiring treatment. The problem is further complicated by the fact that offenders often commit crimes to support drug habits. For many offenders the problem appears to lack a long-range view of their behaviors due to the drug use. Currently 67% of parolees return to prison on parole violations within three years of parole.

The Substance Abuse Aftercare and Transition Program was established within the Draper site of the Utah State Prison to fill the void in treatment options between graduation from one of Correction's residential treatment programs and release into the community. There are currently two residential treatment programs at the Draper prison, Con-Quest that houses 180 male inmates, and Ex-Cell which houses 75 female inmates. Both programs are set up to accept offenders with less than 36 months before their expected parole release date but with at least one year of time to serve to ensure the maximum benefit of the program. Other sources include Outpatient treatment programs and Custody staff. All inmates who graduate from one of these residential programs are automatically eligible for aftercare/transition outpatient treatment funded through the Byrne grant.

Due to Utah's intermediate sentencing structure it is sometimes difficult to plan on an exact release date from prison. Inmates are admitted to a treatment program early enough to ensure completion prior to release, however, some complete the program early or have their expected release moved back to a later date. These inmates are returned to the general prison population to serve out the balance of their sentence. This situation creates an obvious concern that treatment program graduates will revert back to their previous substance abuse problems. The aftercare and transition program attempts to capture those in this situation. Treatment options and counseling are made available in an attempt to keep these inmates drug free prior to release.

Grant year 2000 was the third year of funding for the Aftercare/Transitions program. During these first three years of operation, the role of the program has changed considerably. Treatment hours

have increased from a year ago and contract clinical staff was utilized starting in September 2000. This addition brought services up to a respectable level and this continues today. Provided below is a look at the role of Aftercare/Transitions as it appears today:

- \$ Aftercare groups for inmates leaving residential substance abuse services.
- \$ Individualized therapy to fit specific needs.
- \$ Counseling regarding communication and problem solving skills.
- \$ Transitions coordination for the mix of criminal history, substance use, family situation, community treatment resources, and Board stipulations.
- \$ Aftercare/Transitions works with the CIAO program and other funding resources around the state to obtain funded treatment.

The third year for Aftercare/Transitions has been very positive for inmates. The Aftercare component improved with the addition of contractor provided services and has continued its effectiveness as project staff replaced contractors. Service delivery in Transitions increased from 25 inmates in the program in 1999 and 83 in 2000 to 236 by July of 2001. Improvements with interagency and interdepartmental communication have been equally dramatic. The actual quality of Transitions work has improved each year. This has as much to do with staffing as with interagency cooperation.

Collaborative Intervention for Abusing Offenders (CIAO) (0D68)

CIAO is a program being funded in partnership with the Utah Division of Substance Abuse (DSA). Through this funding treatment slots for approximately 300 offenders are being made available by Utah's local substance abuse authorities. Offenders who are transitioning from to the community from a residential treatment program will be given priority for these slots. Also offenders on probation or parole will have access to these treatment slots if they have relapse problems that threaten to send them back to prison. The 2000 grant year is the second year this program was active.

Substance abuse among offenders is a major contributor to criminal involvement. Approximately 80% of offenders incarcerated in Utah have a history of substance abuse problems. Just as significantly as those incarcerated, offenders under community supervision have a similar substance abuse problem that is a major contributing factor to failure once released. Approximately 60% of offenders being returned to prison are returned for technical violations, usually related to substance abuse. Substance abuse therapists indicate that relapse for substance abusers should be an expected part of the offender's road to recovery.

Attempts to address this problem in the past included referring offenders experiencing relapse problems to community outpatient programs, inpatient treatment facilities, Community Correctional Centers (CCC) and, as a last resort, initiating revocation procedures. Unfortunately the demand for such treatment has outpaced the funding to provide it resulting in an increase in the rate of revocations.

In grant year 2000 CIAO was working with extended funds provided originally in 1999. The project has been slow to begin use of Byrne funds and the administration of the project has been unclear. The grant has moved from the Department of Corrections to the Utah Department of Human Services - Division of Substance Abuse as the administrative agency. Brent Kelsey currently serves as the project director of CIAO.

This past year has seen CIAO funding made available statewide, so that all inmates are eligible for funding, regardless of their home address. The Division of Substance Abuse (DSA) has amended annual contracts on all but a few of the local area authorities to receive CIAO funding for clients. DSA is also providing technical assistance and training on the CIAO program requirements to the local substance abuse authorities (LSAA's). A meeting is being planned in Tooele so that AP&P agents can become familiar with the referral process and requirements of the program. DSA staff

will attend and provide technical assistance, if needed.

	4th Quarter 2000 And 1st Qtr. 2001	2nd Quarter 2001	3rd Quarter 2001	Total
Referrals	161	121	149	431
Accepted	66	70	96	232
Graduates	4	18	18	40
Denials	14	6	2	22
Not Seen	26	13	31	69
Ineligible		27	13	40
Revoked		3	3	6
Non-Compliant		4	3	7

The preceding table illustrates, the number of referrals to CIAO increase this year. Since data on enrollment was not tracked by quarter, the data from proceeding two quarters was combined in the first column. Another important figure is the ineligible referrals that occurred. Prior to December, ineligibles were coded as denials. After some discussion, the decision was made to delineate between true *denial*, where the client is referred and assessed and then denied, and *ineligible*, where the client is not assessed because they did not even meet the criteria on paper.

Ineligible referrals are dropping, which is an improvement. As CIAO becomes more familiar, we expect that this number should decrease. Denials have also been low this year as referring agencies come to understand the population CIAO seeks to serve.

79% of all clients who have been seen by a coordinator and received an assessment are accepted for CIAO funding. General outpatient is the most common category (70%) for CIAO clients. This concurred with statewide admission trends from DSA's Treatment Admissions Data Set (TEDS) database. About 10% of the current CIAO clients are receiving some level of residential services.

In an effort to evaluate the delivery of substance abuse services each year, the local substance abuse authorities submit an area plan detailing the delivery of these services to DSA. This year they were asked to respond to a series of questions about the CIAO project. All local authorities expressed support for the CIAO. Fortunately areas for improvement were clearly identified in the process and should provide enough information to the CIAO project director in DHS-DSA to make the necessary adjustments to the program. Some items for improvement to CIAO identified include:

- \$ Reducing long delays between assessment and intake.
- \$ Lack of prescribed penalties for non-compliance.
- \$ Reporting system breakdowns.

It was stated before that the overall feeling from local authorities is that CAIO is a positive and necessary program. CIAO administrators have the advantage of knowing about components of the program to be improved and it will be incumbent upon them to make every effort to implement these changes. The Utah Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, while frustrated with

administrative issues surrounding this project, still remains committed to CAIO for the time being. Treatment is a critical and all too often dismissed part of the process in reducing crime and alleviating jail and prison overcrowding. Incarceration alone is not the answer to Utah's drug abuse problem and CAIO offers a solid treatment option.

Detention Screening and Referral Program (0D82)

The overall intent of the Screening and Referral Project is to demonstrate the ability of an early screening process to deter further crime by identifying and obtaining, through collaboration and the sharing of assessment information, more timely alcohol/other drug abuse and mental health treatment interventions for high risk delinquent youths just entering the juvenile justice system.

Project staff has developed and are field-testing a process for screening first and second time detention admission children and youth for alcohol, drug abuse and emotional problems at three detention center along the Wasatch Front. The three detention centers are located in Weber, Salt Lake and Utah Counties.

As a continuation project the fourth and final year Byrne grant application has been approved and is active. In the fourth year the addition of Farmington City as a location for detention screening will be pursued in an effort to provide services along the entire Wasatch Front. Over this next year, a survey of the usefulness of the detention screening will be conducted. Results of the survey will provide the basis of a proposal regarding the advisability of making the detention screening process permanent within the Division of Youth Corrections.

During the past grant year objectives have been met despite the turnover in personnel. The bulleted points below provide a look at the objectives of last year how they were met.

- Objective 1: Continue to train detention staff to administer and score screening instruments.
An update training sessions was conducted during the last quarter.
- Objective 2: Continue to develop and implement level II of the multiple-gating procedure.
DYC provided 33 brief clinical assessments of juveniles who failed routing (level I) screening last quarter.
- Objective 3: Develop a communication/collaboration system with human services agencies.
This objective was completed and collaborative relationships are being maintained.
- Objective 4: Evaluate the efficacy, practicality, and user satisfaction with the screening program.
A user satisfaction survey has been reviewed by Juvenile Court administrators and is near final draft for distribution to court intake workers.
- Objective 5: Develop a data tracking and collection system. Regular meetings have been conducted with the Research Office of the Division of Youth Corrections for continuing the development of statistical treatment of data. Consideration of the data in regard to the newly developed CARE system of data summary and analysis (now in development) has been considered as well.

During the 2000 grant year significant changes were made in relation to the administration and accomplishments of this grant. The administration of the grant is now the responsibility of a new Project Director, Tom Darais. Tom is a CPA who will have direct and continuing responsibility for grant projects in the Division of Youth Corrections. In addition to Tom, Jim Marchel has assumed full responsibility for administration of the programmatic portion of the project. Together, these two provide all the necessary administrative expertise for the administration of the Detention Screening and Referral project.

During the 2000 Byrne funding year approximately 1460 (70%) male and 613 (30%) females were tested at the three Utah detention centers involved in the project totaling 2073 individuals tested. Of the 2073 youth tested there were 1223 Caucasian, 305 Hispanic, 78 Pacific Islander, 57 Native American, 70 Black, 32 Oriental, and 309 of unknown ethnic origin.

The Detention Screening and Referral project provides risk assessment testing to youth that measures such concerns as: Suicide Probability, A Youth Self Report, A Composite Educational Test, and Substance Abuse testing. The following table provides a look at the Risk and Needs test results for Substance Abuse over the past three years of the project.

Three-Year Substance Abuse Data (July 1998 to June 2001)

	Dependency Problem	Abuse Problem	Experimental Use	No Use
Drug Use	37%	25%	8%	30%
Alcohol Use	19%	30%	24%	27%

Crime Lab Support Projects (Purpose Area # 15-A) - *four projects during the 2000 grant year \$533,248*

Program Goal:

- \$ Enhance the capabilities of the crime labs and criminalists in the forensic examination of evidence.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Purchase state-of-the-art equipment to more accurately and quickly collect and analyze evidence (e.g. drug analysis, crime scene investigation, etc.)
- \$ Provide training to criminalists to ensure proper use of equipment and to develop technical skills needed to implement new technologies, examine evidence, testify in court with confidence, or complete other critical assignments.
- \$ Hire and maintain full-time crime lab personnel.
- \$ Fund projects to support, expand or enhance Utah's state crime labs.

Program Activities/Components

The Utah State Crime Lab system consists of four labs and employs 28.5 people. It is critical that the criminalists obtain on-going specialized training in the 10 fields of expertise required to analyze the various cases submitted to the lab such as drug analysis, tool marks, fibers and hairs, DNA analysis, and serology. Every law enforcement agency in the state and the judicial system is affected by the criminalist's ability to properly analyze the evidence submitted.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- C Fund and train crime lab personnel.
- C Purchase necessary state-of-the-art crime lab equipment to facilitate evidence analysis.
- C Implement strategies that allow for better analysis and tracking of evidence.
- \$ Were projects to support, expand or enhance Utah's state crime labs funded and completed.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

Questioned Document Examiner (0D59)

GY 2000 provided the first year of funding for a continuation project with the Department of Public Safety crime lab system to hire a full Questioned Document Examiner. Beginning in July of 2000 DPS took on the task of finding a qualified candidate for the Questioned Document Examiners position. In September of the same year a highly qualified individual was identified and hired. Utah's new Questioned Document Examiner, Jacqueline Barrow, comes to DPS from Aurora, Colorado. She is graduate from the University of Denver with a B. A. in anthropology with emphasis in artifact/specimen conservation, chemistry and art. She gained practical experience with document examination during an internship with the Colorado Bureau of Investigations. The duties of Utah's Questioned Document Examiner include:

- \$ Examining and comparing questioned handwriting with know standards for purpose of determining the authenticity of the writing and identity of the writer.
- \$ Comparing and identifying the writing, typing, printing instruments, rubber stamps, duplicating devices; to restore and decipher obliterated, indented and/or charred documents using various physical and chemical techniques; and to conduct microscopic analysis of photocopies.
- \$ Obtaining handwriting samples from suspects for comparison purposes.
- \$ Performing chemical analysis to determine similarities of writing.
- \$ Providing expert testimony in court.
- \$ Writing reports and conducting research.

Perhaps the most critical component of this grant project involves the ongoing training of Ms. Barrow in the field document examination. In order to accomplish this task consulting services are paid from this grant to tap the knowledge and experience of a local private document examination consultant. The years of experience this consultant brings is an integral part of Ms. Barrow's training.

In addition to the personalized training received from the consultant, Ms. Barrow has and will continue to attend numerous training classes and conferences. During the 2000 Byrne grant year she attending training including:

- \$ Southwestern Association of Examiners Conference in Park City, Utah (Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, 2000)
- \$ Basic Practical Microscopy in Sacramento, California (Nov. 12 to 17, 2000)
- \$ Adobe Photoshop Conference in Salt Lake City, Utah (Feb. 7 & 8, 2001)
- \$ American Academy of Forensic Sciences in Seattle, Washington (Feb. 10 to 17, 2001)
- \$ Colorado Bureau of Investigation Questioned Document Training in Denver, Colorado (April 20 to May 11, 2001)
- \$ International Association for Identification in Boise, Idaho (May 16 to 18, 2001)
- \$ Secret Service Questioned Document Class in Glynco, Georgia June 4 to 14, 2001)

Equipment to establish and support the Questioned Document Examiner included:

- \$ *Stereozoom Microscope* aiding in the analysis of documents looking for variations in ink, writing style, indentations, etc.
- \$ *A copy machine* for the Document Examiners office.
- \$ *A computer workstation.*
- \$ *An electrostatic direction* device was purchased to aid with the identification of indentations, erasures and other markings in document exams.

Finally, a minor remodel of Ms. Barrow's work area was performed with Byrne project funds. Part of this remodel was an effort to meet the American Crime Lab Director's standards that require any paint analysis work being conducted must be done so in an enclosed area for the health of crime

lab personnel.

Eastern Utah Crime Lab (0D61)

The Eastern Utah Crime Lab has benefited from Byrne with third year funding coming from the 2000 grant year and an extended second year grant active this period as well. The Byrne Eastern Utah Lab grant is broad in scope and as a true crime lab support project; it is used to pay for personnel, equipment, supplies and remodeling costs.

This project has purchased crime lab equipment including:

- \$ *Digital Camera* to be used in crime scene work
- \$ *Mettler Hot Stage* used to measure the melting point of fibers and other trace and controlled evidence.
- \$ *Stereo-microscope* used to exam and compare two items at the same time such as hair and fiber analysis.
- \$ *Workstation Counter Tops and Storage Units.*
- \$ *DNA Sample Storage Freezer* to protect and preserve DNA evidence.
- \$ *Computer Workstations*

Training and education that took place this past grant year include:

- \$ Utah hosted the Northwest Association of Forensic Scientists conference.
- \$ Courtroom Presentation of Evidence training.
- \$ Training from the Oregon State Police Crime Lab in Portland on hair examination.
- \$ The Eastern Utah Criminalist also provided instruction to 77 criminal justice students in crime scene investigation work.

This grant year required the ASCLD/LAB accreditation process to be undertaken. All Utah crime lab personnel put a tremendous effort into this process. The overall results were very positive with some recommendation needing to be completed. The Utah labs are working on or planning to make these adjustments. Byrne funds will be used to finalize the accreditation process.

LEXS Fingerprint Workstation Project (0D79)

The LEXS latent fingerprint examination workstation is a produced used to analyze latent fingerprints removed from a crime scene. It is a vital piece of equipment to have in the labs around the State due to the increase demand for service provided by automated fingerprint systems.

Utah's crime lab LEXS has been delivered and installed with some training still to be completed. When fully operational, the LEXS will be connected along with other AFIS units in Utah to the Western Identification Network (WIN). WIN connectivity greatly increases the effectiveness of AFIS equipment by opening access to tens of millions of fingerprints in several western states.

This project was established for the sole purpose of providing a LEXS fingerprint workstation to the Salt Lake crime lab and will not run past the 2000 grant year.

DPS Remodel and Equipment Project (0D85)

In 1999 two of Utah's four crime labs were fortunate enough to receive additional space by either relocating or expanding their existing facilities. The Salt Lake City Lab received additional space in their existing facility from the departure to a new site of the Bureau of Criminal Identification. The newly acquired space allowed for the expansion of the labs capabilities, but this also required some remodeling to make it work. In Ogden, the crime lab was able to move into an entirely new location. This too expanded capabilities, but required remodeling and equipment to make it happen. This one time grant year 2000 project purchased equipment and supplies including:

- \$ Acid Resistant counter tops
- \$ Cabinet doors.
- \$ A humidity chamber for fingerprint detection
- \$ A Gas Chromatograph mass spectrometer
- \$ Ductless fuming hoods with high-grade filters for venting fumes during certain types of chemical analysis.
- \$ A fuming chamber
- \$ Black and white film for fingerprints
- \$ Fuming cabinet light bulbs.

Criminal History Improvement Projects (Purpose Area # 15-B)

- seven projects during the 2000 grant year \$608,863.91

Program Goal:

- \$ Utah's primary goal is to produce a criminal justice information system that is accurate, complete, timely and secure.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Improve the process to obtain court dispositions with the correct Offense Tracking Number (OTN).
- \$ Regularly obtain prosecutor declinations.
- \$ Speed identification of suspects.
- \$ Improve the disposition reporting rate of *old* criminal history data.
- \$ Produce a complete criminal justice data dictionary.
- \$ Include state and local law enforcement in the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS).

Program Activities/Components:

There were seven active criminal history projects during the 2000 grant year: 9D47, 9D52, 9D96, 0D20, 0D39, 0D44, and 0D70.

Research and update missing dispositions.

- Increase the quality and timeliness of fingerprint data through the use of education and live-scan technology.
- Electronically transmit criminal history arrest information from local law enforcement agencies to the state repository.
- Routinely obtain prosecution declinations/use prosecutors to aid in disposition reporting
- Improve the ability to track dispositions, current legal status and custodial history.
- Provide direct access to criminal history data by court personnel.
- Produce a comprehensive data dictionary to be used for all future criminal justice information system designers.
- Complete a comprehensive data quality audit.
- Explore technologies to enhance electronic switching capabilities for criminal justice applications.

- Create an integrated system for prosecutor case management.
- The electronic exchange of information between the county booking agencies and the county prosecutor keyed on the offense tracking number.
- Automate the case tracking system within the county prosecutor's office to routinely obtain prosecution declinations and aid in effective disposition reporting.
- Electronically transmit criminal history arrest information from local law enforcement agencies to the state repository.
- Integrate live-scan technologies into the booking process to increase the timeliness and quality of fingerprints.
- Assist at least one law enforcement agency per year in converting to the NIBRS.

County Automation Project: The electronic county model maximizes the electronic transfer of information both within and between organizations, as data follows the defendant through the criminal justice system. This model is planned for metropolitan Utah that consists of Utah, Salt Lake, Davis and Weber Counties and includes nearly 80% of Utah's population. In some agencies, implementation of this plan requires an entire systems re-write. In others, only the "interface" piece is missing to complete the transfer between agencies. The inability to electronically transfer data or share information between the sheriff's offices and the county attorneys often means that prosecutors must re-enter data. This can lead to missing declinations and poor data quality. The county attorney needs most of the identification and arrest information collected by the county sheriff. By supporting the development of information systems that allow data to be transferred from the sheriff's office directly to the prosecutor we encourage the accurate reporting of data, decrease the likelihood of missing declinations, and increase the likelihood that the Offense Tracking Number will be available to court personnel at the time of filing.

Criminal History Improvement: The Utah Department of Public Safety maintains the Utah Criminal History Repository. These projects center on research for dispositions of felony arrests and suspense file entries. The suspense file entries are those dispositions received from the courts and prosecutors that are not matched in an automated fashion to arrest information at the repository. One aspect of researching dispositions going into suspense is to identify process problems and pass the information on to training staff so that corrective action can be taken in a timely fashion with the other criminal justice agencies. This effort combines correcting old data as well as ensuring that new data will be more accurate and complete.

Incident Based Reporting: Many Utah law enforcement agencies have been participating in the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS), taking advantage of computer technology and the more detailed database captured by an incident-based reporting system. As more agencies submit data to NIBRS, it will become a powerful law enforcement tool, providing more detailed, meaningful, and timely information about criminal activities than has been available in the past. The Utah Department of Public Safety has implemented a central repository to collect all of the incident-based information submitted by Utah law enforcement agencies. The State of Utah has approximately 130 law enforcement agencies with 52 submitting NIBRS data. Funds from the 1999 Byrne grant year provided resources to both Salt Lake City PD and Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office for NIBRS development. Both agencies are in the process of becoming NIBRS certified, and soon will be providing data to the central repository. Once both agencies certify, Utah law enforcement will be providing NIBRS data from jurisdictions encompassing approximately 75% of the States population of 2.2 million. In GY 2000 three grant projects provided resources for the ongoing effort of NIBRS integration throughout the State. The cities of Helper, Wendover, and Salt Lake Community College received funds to assist with the NIBRS component of their Records Management System upgrades.

Another component of this program is to provide a computerized Incident Based Reporting system to local agencies which would allow police officers to enter and receive data through a computer in the field and transmit that information by a Cellular Digital Packet Data (CDPD) System directly to the local central computer network and then on to the records system. From there they can update the county jail, the state identification bureau, NCIC and other online agencies.

Live Scan Enhancement: The Bureau of Criminal Identification (BCI) houses arrest and disposition information from statewide criminal justice agencies for state and national use. A statewide program to automate fingerprint and arrest data was initiated in 1994 with the purchase of a live scan terminal at Salt Lake County and live scan image printing equipment at BCI. By having an image printer connected via telephone line to a local agency's live scan; BCI can receive criminal history and fingerprint data in minutes after booking. This helps ensure the quality of the fingerprints by reviewing the prints in time to provide feedback to the agency booking the individual. The success of live scan at the initial agency has proven to be very beneficial in improving the quality and timeliness of the data. As additional agencies began purchasing live scan equipment, technology had advanced and the new equipment could not be accommodated by BCI's initial printing equipment. Therefore, the purchase of additional updated live scan printing equipment enabled BCI to receive the automated and improved quality fingerprint and arrest data in a timely manner from additional law enforcement agencies statewide.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods:

In order to measure progress in achieving the goals and objectives previously listed, 18 milestones were developed by the members of the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Task Force. The four major components of these milestones were:

- Train jail, prosecutor, court and state personnel in the criminal history *process*.
- Develop a new automated system for the courts and correct the most pressing problems in the existing court system.
- Provide better access to criminal justice computer applications by the Utah Bureau of Criminal Identification to aid them in finding missing dispositions.
- Better track system improvements.

Along with each listed milestone is a target completion date and responsible agency. Regular meetings are scheduled with these agencies to discuss and review progress made and problems encountered. Additionally, an annual audit is conducted of the Computerized Criminal History System to determine the accuracy and completeness of the file.

The 1995 audit examined 276 felony cases from Weber, Davis and Morgan counties (one of the largest judicial districts in the state). The auditors examined the process used to move information from the point of arrest, through the prosecution and adjudication stages and then on to the repository. Also, the Department of Public Safety, Division of Management Information Services publishes a quarterly report that provide statistics on the disposition reporting rates for targeted groups of arrests i.e. felonies, crimes against children, and domestic violence etc. These reports monitor the progress of the research to improve disposition rates of old cases, as well as monitor the progress of system improvements that impact current incoming data.

The 1996 audit reviewed all admissions to the Utah State Prison in 1995 and compared the data maintained at the Department of Corrections with data from the Criminal History Repository. Preliminary findings indicate that information relating to the offenders' custody is not updated on the repository, and that booking information is not sent to the repository for persons already in custody at the time additional charges are filed. The final results of the 1996 audit will be used to develop procedures to improve the flow of data between agencies and increase the accuracy of the Criminal History Repository.

The 1997 Criminal History System Audit of Utah's Adult Justice System included information from the Department of Corrections OBSCIS and O-TRACK information systems, the Administrative Office of the Courts CORIS system, and the Department of Public Safety's Criminal History File. The purpose of the audit was to assess the accuracy of data exchange between these three systems.

This audit resulted from CCJJ's research efforts in trying to qualify for Tier Two funding of the

Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Formula (VOI/TIS) Grant Program. The purpose of VOITIS funding is to increase confinement space for persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime. Part 1 violent crimes include murder, non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault as reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for purposes of the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR). The VOITIS Grant Program has a number of funding tiers that target specific problems related to the confinement of perpetrators of Part 1 crimes. To qualify for Tier Two funding, a state must prove one of the following:

- \$ The percentage of persons who are arrested for a Part 1 violent crime and sentenced to prison have increased every year since 1993; or
- \$ Since 1993 the average prison time served has increased; or
- \$ The average percent of sentences served by persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime have increased.

To discover if Utah qualified under the first criterion, data was pulled from the Criminal History File. The initial analysis identified 2873 offenders who had been arrested for one of the qualifying offenses between 1993 and 1997 and were subsequently convicted. That list was then matched against the Department of Corrections O-TRACK database. Of the 2873 offenders, all but 147 (about 5 percent) were successfully matched.

To try and resolve the mismatches, we used RAP sheets from Public Safety's Criminal History File and the Court Records from CORIS to discover exactly what happened to each of these 147 offenders. This research accounted for all 147 offenders and identified a number of data exchange problems between these information systems and data problems within the systems themselves. Finally, the audit made several recommendations to solve these problems.

The primary purpose of past audits was the ascertain disposition reporting rates. This was accomplished by beginning our audits at local Sheriff departments, or at the State Court Administrator's Office. After drawing a sample, missing data was traced back to individual departments to examine policies or procedures that were causing data quality problems. This approach has been highly successful in identifying and correcting systemic problems.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results:

As part of the 1995 audit of the Computerized Criminal History File, felony cases were examined at the Davis County Courts. The auditors found the process by which information moves from the jail to the prosecutor's office was less timely, accurate and complete than in the neighboring county of similar size that has implemented the County Automation Plan. Davis County in Northern Utah has begun work on their information systems to begin participating in the County Automation Plan. Two projects have begun that will utilize grant funds to improve the flow of criminal justice data within the county. Although no grant funds were spent this reporting cycle on the county automation plan, significant activities have taken place that will enhance the county's effort during the next year as they complete a criminal justice information system upgrade.

The 1995 audit was used to measure many of the individual projects' goals and objectives under this program area. The audit found that *over 88 percent of the felony cases examined contained the Offense Tracking Number (OTN)*. The OTN is the key identifier that matches fingerprints to arrest data to court disposition data and without which there is virtually no chance the data will match. Further, the audit found that of the cases with an OTN, over 92 percent matched arrest data to the appropriate disposition.

The following table dated July 2001 demonstrates the success of the program in obtaining dispositions for the target felony crime categories for the years 1990 and forward:

Year	Disposition Reporting Rates			
	Felony	Likely Felony	Child Abuse	Dom. Violence
1999	88.9%	56.8%	N/A	N/A
1998	88.9%	71.1%	N/A	N/A
1997	88.9%	91.8%	91.3%	84.5%
1996	91.5%	91.9%	92.1%	79.2%
1995	94.7%	94.7%	93.1%	88.2%
1994	94.0%	92.4%	93.9%	91.6%
1993	93.2%	91.1%	91.9%	91.1%
1992	93.4%	92.4%	91.8%	93.2%
1991	94.3%	92.2%	95.4%	92.3%
1990	93.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A

In addition to making systemic improvements for better disposition matching and researching old dispositions, DPS moved criminal history off the State's central mainframe computer and onto a computer within the department. This allows State and local law enforcement to access criminal history at a lower cost. DPS completed the specification for the necessary hardware and software to upgrade the criminal history system.

DPS re-wrote the NIBRS database, completed testing and placed the new system into production. This NIBRS data repository provides better access and accuracy to local agencies participating in the system. This includes integrated links to those local agencies that are implementing CDPD systems that electronically gather and disseminate information from officers in the field. Funds from the 1999 grant year assisted in the development of NIBRS for Utah police agencies including: Brigham City, Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City, and Provo City.

CCJJ and DPS developed a statewide plan for implementing fingerprint and electronic arrest reporting procedures and technologies. As a member of the Western Identification Network (WIN), Utah will be participating in the WIN's completed upgrade of the Automated Fingerprint Identification system. This new technology and implementation plan will not only enhance the state's ability to quickly identify suspects, it will be the infrastructure Utah uses to implement automated arrest reporting from the local law enforcement agency to the state criminal history repository.

OTRACK

In the late 1990's the Utah Department of Corrections (UDC) began the process of upgrading their existing offender database to the new OTRACK offender tracking system. The State of Utah has made much progress toward improving its criminal history repository by obtaining a greater percentage of dispositions for felony offenses. Utah is successful in obtaining disposition information on arrests for new crimes. Another critical problem area being addressed by the OTRACK project is felony arrests resulting from violations of parole conditions. UDC is the agency that makes arrests for parole violations and is the source of disposition information on this type of arrest. OTRACK is the vehicle for submitting these data to the criminal history repository.

UDC is in the final stages of completing its rewrite and upgrade of its entire database. As part of this project, UDC is automating the collection of disposition information on parole violation arrests

and transferring these data in an electronic form to Utah's criminal history repository site at the Department of Public Safety, Bureau of Criminal Identification. This project, when completed, will attempt to provide dispositions for a number of arrests from parole violators, which are now missing disposition information. OTRACK is in the final stages of completion and should not require additional NCHIP support after 2001. OTRACK has received the majority of its funding from the State of Utah along with supplemental funding from grant programs such as NCHIP and 1999 Byrne 5% set aside. OTRACK will be completed and fully operational in 2001.

NCIC/NLETS Message Switch (9D96 & 0D96)

1999 Byrne Criminal History funds were dedicated to improving access to Utah's Criminal History data for law enforcement throughout the State. The ongoing problem of low costs and direct access to Utah Criminal History for law enforcement agencies has long discouraged many from sharing or using this valuable data resource. Some agencies have even instructed their officers to avoid expensive transaction fees by not requesting criminal history data.

To improve this situation and encourage statewide sharing of criminal history data, the central site at the Department of Public Safety is using 1999 Byrne funds to purchase message switch software and consulting services needed to upgrade Utah's routing of messages to NCIC and NLETS. When the message switch project is completed, full functionality of NCIC 2000 will be realized and law enforcement throughout the State will be able to access criminal history data easily and at a reduced cost.

Utah Prosecution Council Software Project (9D47 & 0D47)

This on-going project started in 1999 working toward the goal of improving the Utah Prosecution Councils (UPC) collection of criminal history data. During grant year 2000 the UPC purchased equipment and provided training and product installations around the State. Equipment purchases included two laptop computers to use in training programs around the State. Training included: trouble shooting the new Prosecutor Dialog software, methods of accurate data collection for criminal history records, and provided to all attendees an inactive website for users of the Prosecutor Dialog software.

Also during the 2000 grant year, the Prosecutor Dialog was installed at seven sites and an update was made for thirty-five more sites. The increase in live data being received is proof of the early success of the project. Associated with the ability to have live data at the sites, UPC is able to report that they have valid data in the database. From this database UPC is able to produce reports that reflect all data collected from users of the Prosecutor Dialog software. During the coming grant year UPC will concentrate on reporting and it is anticipated that criminal history tracking will grow and improve as this project reaches fruition.

Utah Justice Courts Information System Study Project (0D70)

This project started late in the 2000 grant year. The purpose of the study is to find the best approach to a collaborative technology solution that will produce a single automated reporting standard for Utah justice courts. In Utah there are 136 justice courts each with its own hardware system, software package and procedure for reporting to the Drivers License Division and the Bureau of Criminal Identification. There are a few justice courts in Utah with no automation. While statute requires each of these entities to report certain conviction information within prescribed time limits, there is no requirement for a uniform method of reporting, and the rates of driving and misdemeanor criminal conviction reporting are low.

This is a challenge that warrants study to determine the efficacy of such a project since justice courts are funded and operated by local governments and not the State making reporting standards difficult to impose. To date there is little to report on the progress of the study phase of this project. However, later this grant year the results of the study will be analyzed and recommendations will be made available. If the development of a justice court history reporting standard is feasible, then it is likely future Byrne funding will be requested to support this effort.

Crime Scene Investigation / Emerging Technology Projects (Purpose Area # 16) - *twenty-three projects during the 2000 grant year \$560,071.86*

Program Goals:

- \$ Enhance crime scene evidence collection, preservation, and investigation capabilities of local law enforcement agencies.
- \$ Establish projects that take an innovative approach to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crime.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Purchase equipment and supplies in support of crime scene investigations and/or emerging technologies.
- \$ Provide training to crime scene investigators to ensure that evidence is collected and handled in a consistent and proper manner to ensure comprehensive crime scene investigations.

Program Activities/Components:

- \$ *There were twenty-three CSI / Emerging Technology projects serving state and local agencies funded in this category under Utah grant identification number(s): 9D08, 9D09, 9D23, 9D27, 9D28, 9D29, 9D31, 9D32, 9D33, 9D38, 9D54, 9D62, 9D67, 9D73, 9D80, 9D88, 0D07, 0D08, 0D10, 0D15, 0D16, 0D21, 0D49, and 0D74.*

Law enforcement personnel must have the skills, equipment, and supplies to process crime scenes properly. Too often, cases are lost due to inadequate or improper crime scene evidence collection, preservation, and/or investigation techniques. Agencies receiving grant funds through this program have priority access to crime scene investigation training through the state crime lab system.

In the 1998 Byrne strategy update the intent of this program was broadened to include funding for emerging technology. Each year requests are received seeking equipment funding for such items as in-car video cameras, digital cameras, in-car laptop computers with modem/Internet access, surveillance systems, and tracking devices. Meeting these additional law enforcement needs through Byrne funding has primarily benefited rural departments who lack sufficient budget resources to meet needs beyond personnel, weapons, and vehicles.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- C Equipment and supplies in support of crime scene investigations were bid out and purchased.
- C Investigators obtained crime scene investigation training.
- C Investigators obtained training on how to use crime scene investigation equipment and supplies.
- \$ Items outlined as emerging technology identified and purchased by local law enforcement agencies.
- \$ Utilization of emerging technology, such as computers, enhances officer productivity.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

Nearly all CSI projects in the 1999 Byrne funding year including a training component to enhance the capability of the departments. All the equipment purchases included some level of proficiency training to assure the equipment was used safely and properly.

Some of the equipment and supplies purchased with Byrne funds included: digital cameras enabling agencies to process their own photographs and not depend on local film developers for crime scene pictures; laptop computers in patrol cars; and software in many cases to update and make investigations more efficient; Generators for crime scene vehicles to increase the time on scene for investigators. A summary of major equipment items purchased includes:

\$	Voice Stress Analyzer (CVSA)	\$	CDPDs/Laptop computers
\$	Evidence kits	\$	Digital Camcorder
\$	Surveillance system	\$	Photographic Software
\$	Digital cameras	\$	Argon laser light
\$	Computer/Server	\$	Automated Investigation Measurement System (AIMS)
\$	Color printer	\$	Patrol K-9
\$	Distance Measurement System	\$	In car Video Equipment
\$	Fingerprinting equipment	\$	CSI Equipment Trailers.
\$	Tracking Devices		
\$	Power Generators		

These equipment purchases have enabled local law enforcement agencies to gather more substantive evidence. Although many agencies took part in the CSI / Emerging Technology program in GY 2000; three agencies provided a good representative sample of how their equipment purchases improved their efficiency.

Centerville Police Department - Mobile Data Terminal (MDT) Project (0D49).

The Centerville City Police MDT project originated in GY 1999 and was continued in GY 2000. The traffic statistics were compiled for the period of 5/1/01 through 6/30/01 and compared to the same time last year using eight officers now equipped with MDT's. The traffic statistics were up in some areas, showing that there was more time to dedicate to traffic enforcement because of the MDT's.

Description	2000 Total	2001 Total	Difference	% Increase / Decrease
Traffic Stops	1042	1225	183	17.5%
Citations Issued	316	379	63	20%
Arrests Made	46	40	-6	-13%
Warnings Issued	662	654	-8	-.01%

Overall productivity for the period is an increase of 11%.

Santaquin City Police Department - Digital Camera Evidence Project (0D21)

Santaquin City Police, like so many other agencies this past year, chose to use their CSI/ Emerging Technology grant to purchase digital cameras along with the computer and software to store and retrieve photographic evidence. The goal of most camera projects is to increase the number of convictions by using high quality digital photography during evidence collection. The photo quality of new digital cameras along with the storage capability of photographic software are greatly improving the quality of evidence collected at crime scenes and later presented in court. Santaquin City Police Department offers the following data to support their claim of success using Byrne purchased cameras, computers and software.

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	7/01/99 to 6/30/00	7/01/00 to 6/30/01	Difference
Cases Investigated	2635	3701	1066
Related Arrests	1081	1232	151
Conviction Rate	85%	96%	11%

The Santaquin City Police Department recognizes that other factors such as population increase and more aggressive prosecution in addition to the Byrne CSI / Emerging Technology grant have also contributed to the improved numbers presented above.

Weber County Sheriff's Office - Palm Print Symposium (9D88)

The Weber County Sheriff's Office serves as lead agency for the multi-jurisdictional Weber-Metro CSI Unit. Weber-Metro CSI is comprised of Weber County law enforcement including representatives from both State and Federal law enforcement agencies. Multi-jurisdictional operations often afford some of the best opportunities for training. Weber-Metro CSI chose to use their GY 2000 Byrne CSI / Emerging Technology award to provide a regional palm print symposium.

The conference called, *Demystifying Palm Prints*, was conducted on November 6th, 7th, and 8th at Weber State University in Ogden Utah. A total of 34 attendees including: all jurisdictions of the Weber-Metro CSI Unit, State, Federal, Weber State Criminal Justice Department students, and some out of state law enforcement people were present each day.

The symposium planners used funds to cover conference costs including travel and fees for a guest trainer. Nationally recognized palm print specialist, Director Ron Smith of the Mississippi State Crime Laboratory was chosen to conduct the training. Post symposium evaluations indicated that nearly all attendees viewed the training as valuable to their work. At least one murder case has been successfully prosecuted since the training.

P.O.S.T. Curriculum Development Project (9D62)

Program Goals:

- \$ Enhance the learning environment at Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) to ensure successful training of law enforcement officers.
- \$ Insure the current law enforcement training curriculum reflects important social issues such as drug interdiction, domestic violence, adult and juvenile violence, and community policing.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Provide instructors with the equipment necessary to use a variety of teaching methods through state-of-the-art technology.
- \$ Complete a law enforcement job task analysis.
- \$ Create new curriculum and course materials for POST.

Program Activities/Components:

POST is responsible for developing and administering curriculums necessary for training every law enforcement officer in Utah. On average, 220 officers graduate from the academy every year. In addition, every officer in the state is required to complete 40 hours of in-service training each year. POST's Regional Training Bureau provides the majority of these courses.

Byrne grant funds were utilized in this program for two primary purposes. First, to upgrade audio/visual equipment including televisions, VCR's, LDC projectors, slide projectors, overhead projectors, and computers for each of five classrooms located at POST. This new equipment has allowed instructors to use the latest in computer technology and animation while teaching cadets.

Second, POST performed a task analysis of officer activities and functions that will be used in drafting new curriculum and course material. A committee of qualified individuals with professional guidance was established to oversee the contractor who conducted a valid job task analysis for peace officers throughout the state. Representative committee members have expertise in drug enforcement, violent crime, corrections, domestic violence, and community oriented policing. After the task analysis is completed and the research report written, the second year of the grant program will involve writing the new curriculum and course material.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- C Administrative measures include the following:
 - a) Bid out all equipment
 - b) Order and receive the equipment
 - c) Train instructors on how to use the equipment
 - d) Utilize the equipment in POST classrooms
- C Track the increased number of students taught at POST, anticipating that more students can be taught with all classrooms fully equipped.
- C Track test scores, with the anticipation that enhanced instruction will result in higher test scores.
- C Establish a task analysis committee of between 10 and 15 members composed of chiefs, sheriffs, prosecution, family safety and juvenile justice specialists.
- C Evaluate several recent job task analysis projects including but not limited to the following states; Idaho, Michigan, New Mexico, Arizona, and Ohio.
- C Include a physical fitness component to the job task analysis.
- C Bid out and contract with qualified individuals to acquire and review data from Utah law enforcement officers and other criminal justice/public safety contacts, and compile all findings in a job/task analysis report by June 30, 1999.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

POST Curriculum Development:

During the 1999 grant year POST hired Ken Wallentine as a Curriculum Development Supervisor. He comes with substantial experience in law enforcement curriculum development and training delivery. Ken prepared a time and task plan for the curriculum development process and recruited the staff necessary to get the job done.

Post identified seven curriculum themes to be integrated into all of their scenario based, theme enhanced training including: Tactical Skills, Law, Community Policing, Communication, Healthy Living, Cultural Competence, and Ethics & Professionalism. Special Advisory groups comprised of State leaders were assembled to create lesson plans, student workbooks, computer aided multimedia presentations, and prepare exam questions for the training courses.

The Uintah Basin Applied Technology Center Police Academy served as a test site for integrating scenario-based training in the legal instructions block with excellent results. The Academy featured a prosecutor legal instructor with substantial training and experience in kinesthetic learning. He agreed to join the Law Special Advisory and share his scenario based legal training skills with this group.

Ken Wallentine, the POST Curriculum Development Supervisor, was invited by CCJJ to participate in the development of curriculum for a statewide conference directed at training cultural

competence trainers to deliver in-service training to Utah criminal justice agencies. In addition to this Ken has established training contacts in order to share ideas around the Country including: Washington, Ohio, Oregon, Texas and North Carolina.

The POST Curriculum Development project took delivery of the following items: a portable video projector, laptop computer, desk jet printer, phone and office supplies for the Curriculum Development Supervisor.

DPS Training and Equipment Enhancement:

The Salt Lake County Field Section, The Training Section, and the Safety Inspection Section completed the new Command and Training Center with occupancy. All audio/visual and computer equipment was installed and put to use in classes. The training staff also produced instructional CD's to increase the reach of training throughout the State.

The following classes were held:

- \$ Basic Emergency Medical Technician - 3-week class with 25 students.
- \$ Drug Recognition Expert Certification Training - 2-week class with 30 students.
- \$ Intermediate Accident Investigation Training - 1-week class with 25 students.
- \$ Child Safety Seat Certification Training - 1-week class with 25 students.
- \$ Basic EMT Continuing Medical Education Training - 1 day a week with 20 students.
- \$ Recruit In Service Training - 2 weeks with 20 students.

During the 2000 Byrne grant year the Curriculum Development Supervisor completed introduction of the new legal, domestic violence, sexual harassment, use of force and controlled substance curriculums in the central academy and at the satellite academies. In a series of workshops conducted throughout the State, basic training instructors were trained in using scenarios for instruction and in effective evaluation of scenario performance. Other workshop subjects included dealing with difficult students, and using games to facilitate instruction and enhance retention.

Instructors were also asked to critique lesson plans in their respective subjects. Substantial revisions were made to the Domestic Violence curriculum following collaborative meetings with representatives of the community advocacy groups and the Utah Attorney General's staff. The Curriculum Development Supervisor also instructed practical skills trainers on integrating scenario evaluations and instant feedback with in-service refresher sessions. Work continued on the legal quiz and legal examination as they near completion.

Strategic Planning for 2002 Winter Olympic Games (9D67)

Program Goal:

Insure the security and safety of all participants, volunteers, spectators, and dignitaries attending the 2002 Winter Games in Utah.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Develop a public safety master security plan for the 2002 Winter Games and Paralympic Games addressing all identified security issues.
- \$ Develop venue-specific security plans for each 2002 Winter Games and Paralympic venue sites (including the site for opening and closing ceremonies, and media broadcast center) addressing all identified security issues.

Program Activities/Components:

There was one Olympic Planning grant project funded within this category under Utah grant identification number: 0967.

Salt Lake City was named the host city for the 2002 Winter Games and the Paralympic Games by the International Olympic Committee on June 16, 1995. The Olympic Games will be held February 8 - 24, 2002 with more than 1 million spectators expected to attend. Competition is scheduled for seven sports in 68 medal events. An estimated 3,500 athletes and officials from 80 National Olympic Committees are expected to participate.

The Paralympic Winter Games will be conducted on March 7-16, 2002. Paralympic competition is scheduled for five sports in 35 medal events. About 1,100 athletes and officials from 35 countries are anticipated to attend.

The 2002 Winter Games and Paralympic Games present unprecedented challenges for Utah's local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies due to the uniqueness of this athletic event. The Games will receive a high degree of visibility, both domestically and internationally, and are potential targets for acts of terrorism. The combination of sports competition and world attention, as well as the magnitude and duration of these major international events will require an intensive level of public safety planning, interagency cooperation, and sharing of resources.

- \$ Full-time law enforcement planners will research prior events and attend the Summer Games International Conference during April 2000.
- \$ Venue commanders will attend the 2000 Summer games to gain special event experience by working prior to and during the Olympics at specifically assigned venues.
- \$ Planners and venue commanders will document observations of special event training in writing and compile after-action reports to apply to the master and venue security plans.
- \$ Develop draft public safety security master plan and venue plans.
- \$ Test and refine the master and venue plans at various special events.
- \$ Finalize the public safety security master plan and venue plans, provide training, and prepare to implement the plans during the 2002 Winter Games.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- C After-action report written and submitted by planners after attending the Summer Games International Conference during April 2000.
- C Summary of conference presentations and venue observations
- C Specific planning strategies that will be applied to 2002 Winter Games (technology, methods of dignitary protection, training techniques, management of volunteers, etc.)
- C After-action report written and submitted by venue commanders after attending the 2000 Summer Games in Sidney, Australia.
- C Specific planning strategies that will be applied to 2002 Winter Games (technology, equipment, methods of dignitary protection, training techniques, management of volunteers, and other security issues).
- C Identification of problems encountered and strategy to avoid them during the 2002 Winter Games.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

This grant provided funding for a wide variety of Olympic-related training projects, and has addressed significant needs. Funds were originally awarded to partially cover the travel costs for Olympic venue commanders and planners from state and local law enforcement agencies to travel to the Sydney Summer Games. With supplemental funds, DPS was able to purchase:

- \$ Audio-visual equipment in support of Olympic training (grant change #2)
- \$ Mobile Field Force gear for UHP troopers assigned to work the Olympics (grant change #3 and #4)
- \$ Mounted Patrol training, equipment, and supplies (grant change #5)

The following narrative summarizes the grant activities and accomplishments during GY 2000:

2000 Summer Games Travel and Training: Twenty-one law enforcement, fire, EMS, and special function officers traveled to Sydney to train with their counterparts during the 2000 Summer Games. Prior to leaving, these individuals were briefed to study a variety of Olympic issues, including accreditation and access control, air support, communications, dignitary protection, emergency response, intelligence, in-transit and traffic, logistics, training, venue specific issues, and athlete village security. Utah planners were able to compare our plans to Sydney's and make adjustments as needed.

Some of the lessons learned by the planners and venue commanders include:

- \$ Briefings should be short and venue commanders should participate.
- \$ The command structure should be clearly articulated and followed without deviation.
- \$ A clear, explicit, and consistent public safety media strategy/message should be developed and employed before, during, and after the Games.
- \$ The event organizers will make changes to venues daily - so public safety officers must be able to respond accordingly.
- \$ Venue commanders must base their planning around competition schedules.
- \$ Although Utah's public safety strategic plan is already completed, operational and tactical planning in such areas as venues, traffic, accreditation, transportation, dignitary protection, etc. will have to be addressed on a daily basis throughout the 2002 Winter Games.
- \$ The most effective public safety training for the street level officer is on-the-job training. Simulations (i.e., table tops exercises) are effective ways to train command staff.
- \$ Olympic security activities are different from normal policing functions. As one New South Wales venue commander said, It's not policing, it's event management, people management, planning and execution.
- \$ The most important thing a commander can do is to take care of the people under his or her command. Human resource issues include scheduling, transportation, meals, job rotation, overtime, breaks, reward systems, etc.
- \$ Cell phones and white boards were the most useful technologies for public safety supervisors and commanders. Computer technology was useful to theater-wide security staff functions but less useful to operational personnel. Traffic management officials in Sydney praised the usefulness of the extensive video capabilities.

Olympic Training/Audio-Visual Equipment: Items purchased included a video editor with computer, protective equipment bags, various software programs, microphones, field lights, portable wireless microphones, etc. Mr. Jacobs, DPS media producer, uses the items purchased daily.

This equipment has been especially useful as Mr. Jacobs produced and edited the training videos and CD's for the eight-hour Olympics 101 training. Mr. Jacobs taped most of the presentations made by experts at the 101 training that have been held in Moab, Zion's Park, and Ogden so far. Since the presenters can't always take time off work to participate in every training, up to 25% of the 101 training is now provided via the CDs or videotapes.

The Olympics 101 training provides an overview of different important Olympic-related topics, including cultural diversity, dignitary protection, domestic preparedness (anti-terrorism), transportation, aviation, bomb threat management, mobile field force, etc. The sophisticated equipment has enabled Mr. Jacobs to provide very professional videotapes. The 101 training is now being provided on a weekly basis (starting in July 2001), with 60 to 240 officers in attendance. The response to the training has been very positive.

While most of the state and local officers assigned to the Games will be able to attend one of the 101 training sessions, the thousands of federal agents with the Secret Service and FBI will be trained solely using the CDs and video taped presentations. By the time the federal officers arrive in Utah prior to the Games, there simply won't be time to present Alive@ training. However, the UOPSC trainers will be able to select the best and most pertinent tapes for the federal agents so the training should be excellent.

Mobile Field Force (MFF): DPS purchased the following riot control gear for 411 UHP troopers:

- \$ Kevlar anti-fog helmets
- \$ Body projectors (elbow pads, shin/knee/foot pads, and upper body pads)
- \$ 26" wooden batons
- \$ Shields (100)
- \$ Gear bags (to carry all equipment)
- \$ Voice amplifiers (so squad leaders can be heard above background noise)
- \$ Spectacle adaptors and lenses (for those troopers who wear glasses)
- \$ Gas masks will also be purchased for the troopers, but from another grant source

Sgt. Hoby Metz reports that the troopers feel protected by the gear provided and that it has made a real difference during their training. It has elevated the troopers' confidence so the training scenarios are more realistic. Some of the 100 shields have been distributed to Dignitary Protection, and the remaining shields will be distributed through the various sections to be used during MFF training.

Two groups consisting of 24 troopers per group will be trained on a weekly basis between July 9 and the end of September 2001. The first group meets on Mondays and Tuesdays and the second group meets on Thursdays and Fridays for basic MFF training. The instruction focuses on various formations as well as hand and arm signals. Scenario training with mock protestors and terrorists are also an important component of the training. The two groups meet jointly on Wednesdays for the 8-hour Olympics 101 class. By the end of September 2001, all 411 UHP troopers will have been trained in Mobile Field Force tactics.

UHP Mounted Patrol: To aid with crowd and riot control during the Winter Games, the Utah Highway Patrol announced on June 13, 2001 that they would organize a 12-member mounted police unit to help manage some of the busier venue areas. Patrol sites will include the medals plaza in downtown Salt Lake City, as well as at the University of Utah during the opening and closing ceremonies.

Horse patrols were used during the Atlanta Summer Games, and are routinely used in many U.S. cities with great success. Mounted officers move through the crowds easily, have a calming effect, and allow officers to identify problematic situations quickly. They are also easy for people to see in case emergencies arise.

Funds were allocated for training as well as for equipment and supplies. Officers with the Dallas Mounted Patrol provided training to the Mounted Patrol troopers between August 13-17, 2001 (see attached news article). Officers from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police will soon be providing training to these troopers. Lt. Ken Peay supervises this unit, and is in the process of purchasing the authorized gear (knee-high leather boots, breeches, and helmets)

Racial and Ethnic Fairness Task Force Project (0D74)

Program Goal:

To complete the mission of the Utah Task Force on racial and Ethnic Fairness in the legal System to organize and lead to honestly examine and address real and perceived bias toward racial and ethnic minorities within Utah's criminal justice system.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Hire an Assistant Director.
- \$ Hold a comment period on the Task Force's report to allow affected entities an opportunity

- to respond.
- \$ Conduct additional research to determine the existence of racial and ethnic bias.
- \$ Write Task Force final report.
- \$ Print and publish Task Force final report.
- \$ Formulate a preliminary implementation plan.

Program Activities/Components:

There was one Racial and Ethnic Fairness Task Force project funded within this category under Utah grant identification number: 0D74.

- \$ *Research:* The identification and utilization of appropriate research methods, the collection and evaluation of the data to determine the extent to which race and ethnicity affect the dispensation of justice through explicit bias and implicit institutional practices. Methods may include, but are not limited to, the utilization of prior studies, surveys, public hearings, focus groups, and the evaluation of existing policies.
- \$ *Findings:* The publishing of findings of the data gathered as a result of the Task Force's assessment. Findings will be published in a final report to the Judicial Council, with preliminary findings available via interim progress reports to the Judicial Council.
- \$ *Recommendations:* The creation and publishing of recommendations for all aspects of the legal system, including appropriate agencies, community groups, and private citizens to ensure equal access to justice. Recommendations shall include appropriate strategies for implementation as recommended by the Task Force.
- \$ *Partnerships:* The development of partnerships both in the legal system and in the broader community to assist in the efforts of the task force to include a broad cross-section of Utah's communities, particularly its ethnic minority communities, both in the fulfillment of its mission and in ensuring the implementation of its findings.

The Task Force is working to improve law enforcement and the entire criminal justice system through several means. Determining the existence or extent of real and perceived racial and ethnic bias addresses both the potential improper, ineffective use of race in law enforcement as well as decreased levels of public trust in law enforcement around these issues. Whether or not real bias exists, the perception of bias can yield a significant lack of public trust in the system that must be addressed pro-actively if our legal system is to have credibility with its citizens. The Task Force directly addresses these areas through its efforts to determine public perception and the existence or extent of real bias.

Task Force efforts have centered on a cross-institutional and cross-community dialogue that intends to be non-confrontational and to encourage productive change where necessary. These changes strive to enhance efforts to fight crime, to enhance the court process, to reduce delays by eliminating barriers to access, and to provide systemic assistance to all those who utilize the criminal justice system (i.e., juror, witnesses, crime victims, family members). For example, preliminary results suggest that people of color tend to lack information about their rights and responsibilities. This points to a need for community education about the role of law enforcement and the courts in society. These efforts can lower confrontation levels in law enforcement interaction with minorities in situations where defensiveness exists due to lack of knowledge or misinformation about the process.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- \$ Assistant Director joins Task Force staff.
- \$ Number and list of entities that respond to the Task Force's invitation for comment.
- \$ Research work plan from the University of Utah Social research Institute.
- \$ Written research results from the University of Utah Social research Institute.
- \$ Draft copy of the Task Force final report.

- \$ Published copy of the task Force final report.
- \$ List of press conferences and presentations for the Task Force.
- \$ Mailing list of final report distribution.
- \$ Concept paper for implementation efforts as proposed by the Assistant Director.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

During the period of July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) / Utah Task Force on Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Legal System accomplished its proposed tasks. They received Task Force approval of the final report that in turn was published, disseminated, and a press conference held as outlined in the original grant application. The implementation plan interim period accomplished the creation of a living document serving as the action plan for two entities responsible for implementation of Task Force recommendations. Legislative sponsors for the Task Force efforts were also obtained when legislative monies funded a full-time staff position for implementation within the courts. Some goals are currently in motion while others, such as building collaborative relationships, will continue into the future. At this time, the Task Force is in the process of drafting member agency resolutions and seating new members on the Commission for Racial and Ethnic Fairness in the Legal System. GY 2000 Byrne funds also assisted with smoothing the transition process between project directors prior to the legislative funding fiscal year.

All Byrne funds allocated to this project in GY 2000 went to pay for the salary of the Racial and Ethnic Fairness Project Director. As previously stated, the State of Utah has picked up the ongoing cost of this Task Force and the Task Force Director position.

Comprehensive Emergency Management Upgrade Project (9D80)

PROGRAM GOAL:

Raise the level of preparedness of state and local law enforcement agencies to respond to a wide range of incidents, including violent acts, actual terrorist threats, and natural disasters that disrupt public safety.

Program Objective:

Upgrade and enhance the CEM Command Center with state-of-the-art equipment so emergency personnel can respond to terrorist acts and other disasters as efficiently as possible during the 2002 Winter Olympics and beyond.

Program Activities/Components:

- \$ There is one CEM Upgrade Project funded within this category under Utah grant identification number: 9D80.
- \$ Purchase, install, test, and utilize identified equipment needed in order to enhance and upgrade the CEM Command Center with needed equipment.
- \$ Bid out all equipment in compliance with State Purchasing between December 2000 - February 2001.
- \$ Order, receive, install, and test the equipment between March - June 2001.
- \$ Train the CEM Center personnel how to use the new specialized equipment by June 30, 2001. This date was subsequently extend to August 31, 2001.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- \$ Number of emergency incidents that the CEM Command Center responds to during the Winter Games, etc.
- \$ Types of emergency incidents that the CEM Command Center responds to during the Winter Games, etc.
- \$ Response time to emergency incidents compared to the past incidents.
- \$ Assessment of CEM Command Center response and activities documented in the Winter Games After Action Report.
- \$ Survey CEM Command Center personnel regarding the impact of the equipment in enabling them to respond to emergency incidents.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

This grant consists of four activities:

- \$ Installation of large LCD display screens;
- \$ Installation of recessed-monitor work desks;
- \$ Installation of "smart" electronic white boards; and
- \$ Installation of a video-conferencing workstation.

The work under the grant was originally targeted for completion by June 30, 2001. An extension has been granted and the new target completion date is August 31, 2001.

The original LCD Display bid was awarded to MCSi for the installation of four Clarity LION display units. These units failed to meet the requirements of the bid and were removed. An alternative LCD display technology was identified and a new bid was sent out. The new bid was awarded to General Communications. This solution has been installed and appears to meet our requirements. The system has been successfully tested in a simulation disaster activation held on August 27, 2001. It will be used in support of the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness (CSEPP) full exercise to be conducted on September 12, 2001. We expect to utilize this display system during the 2002 Winter Olympic Games during which the Command Center will be activated 24 hours per day, seven days per week for the duration of the Olympics. Subsequent to the Olympics and Para-Olympics, the display system will be utilized on a daily basis for training and response to disaster and emergencies.

The supplier for the recessed-monitor workstations is Edutek Corporation located in Salt Lake City, Utah. The workstations were delivered, but were not configured correctly. Modifications were subsequently manufactured, delivered and installed. The workstations were used successfully during a simulation Command Center activation on September, and will also be used during the CSEPP exercise. There were many positive comments about how much easier it is now to work in the Command Center. Following the Olympics, the workstations will continue to be utilized in the Command Center for training and response to disasters and emergencies.

Uinta Business Systems of Salt Lake City, Utah was selected to provide the three "Smartboard" electronic white boards. These boards have been delivered and installed. Staff training in the use of these boards has been completed. The Smartboards have been in continuous use by CEM staff since they were installed in June. They have proven effective in training the staff, and in recording "on-the-fly information" during exercises and emergencies. We anticipate this use to continue throughout and beyond the Olympics.

The Video-conferencing system has been delivered and installed. We have run a number of tests on the workstation and have conferenced with remote users in Denver and in several Utah locations. We have trained our Command Center staff in the setup and use of the workstation and anticipate its' effective use during the Olympics communicating with local, state and federal agencies. The workstation has been networked with the State of Utah Video-conference Network consisting of about 150 other workstations around the state. Tests and exercises will continue on a

regular basis to assure they are operable. This will provide live contact with our liaison officer anywhere in the state during emergencies and/or disasters.

Programs to Provide an Alternative to Detention (Program Area # 20) - one project \$23,444.32

The Cache Jail Diversion Project (0D11)

Program Goal:

- \$ Provide alternatives to secure detention with the least restrictive, most cost-effective environment and assist in reducing overcrowded conditions in juvenile detention centers and county jails.

Program Objectives:

- \$ Provide cost-effective community options for offenders who would otherwise be incarcerated.
- \$ Administer sanctions appropriate to the seriousness of the offense.
- \$ Reduce the number of bookings of individuals on minor offenses to free jail space for the more serious offender.
- \$ Increase the availability of other treatment resources to meet offender needs (e.g. anger management, job skills training, problem solving, relationship building, basic education).
- \$ Decrease juvenile offender's substance abuse relapses through substance abuse education and therapy, urinalysis and breathalyzers.
- \$ Increase the offender's ability to find and stay employed through job readiness and search/maintenance counseling.
- \$ Structure the offender's time with educational and work activities, and curfew checks.

Program Activities/Components:

- \$ There is one jail diversion project funded within this category under Utah grant identification number: 0D11.

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods:

- C Locate sites, as needed, to house the youthful offenders diverted from detention.
- C Arrange for work program assignments for offenders diverted from jail and youth diverted from detention.
- C Order needed equipment and supplies in support of diversion programs (computers for youth, rakes and shovels for work crews, etc.)
- C Arrange for tutors, counselors, and other staff to provide instruction, treatment, and supervision for youthful offenders.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results:

The *Cache County Jail Diversion Program* was created as an alternative sentencing option designed primarily to reduce the numbers of recurrent weekender bookings and their associated costs and overcrowding problems.

Inmates sentenced to the work related Jail Diversion Programs attend an orientation with the officer in charge where they receive a start date and time assignment and are told where to meet. They are picked up at a central location and shuttled to a pre-determined work location by the deputy in charge. A safety meeting is conducted each morning prior to leaving for the work sites. Dress standards are enforced (long sleeved shirts, long pants, hard hats, gloves and sturdy shoes or boots) and participants are trained on how to use all hand tools. Alcohol testing is conducted as well as a check for drug use. Anyone under the influence of any drug is turned over to another deputy and not allowed to participate until a case review is completed.

The Cache County Jail is a 77-bed facility. When this capacity is reached steps must be taken to decrease the population as soon as possible. The Cache County Jail Diversion Project set a goal of 70 inmates per day average for each year. This target was rarely achieved in the past several years, with an average closer to 87.02 inmates per day this past grant year. This does, however, illustrate the value of the diversion project in the County. Over the past grant year, the Cache County Jail Diversion Project has had 335 people sentenced. Those who fail to show up as sentenced usually are given additional days Jail Diversion days or jail time.

The four goals of the Cache Jail Project are: The Reduction of Inmate Population, Provide Alternatives to Incarceration, Increase Citizen Awareness of the Project, and to Improve the Appearance of Cache County. All four goals have been achieved during the four years of Byrne funding. While inmate reduction rarely achieved the goal of 70 inmates; reductions are being realized in the form of alternative sanctions. These alternative sanctions might not exist without this project. The project did provide a definitive alternative sanction for the courts while improving the appearance of Cache County by completing tasks that for lack of budget or manpower may not have been accomplished without the Jail Diversion Project. Finally, great effort was placed on the goal of increasing citizen awareness. This goal, designed to secure ongoing funding when the Byrne grant expires, has met with success. Cache County's success demonstrates the value and need of projects to evaluate and demonstrate their projects accomplishments.

During the 2000-grant year, approximately 4808 hours of community service was provided through the Cache County Jail Work Diversion Project. The total mans hours this year converted into actual wages and benefits (minimum wage + 30% benefits) are approximately \$32,189.56. This demonstrates a tremendous savings to the Cache County as well as the benefits of the project. Provided below are the hours of work and the programs that were supported by the Cache County Jail Work Diversion Project this past grant year.

Utah State University	2920 hrs
Utah Department of Wildlife	750 hrs
Cache County Corp	626 hrs
Dept. of Transportation	170 hrs
Logan City	120 hrs
Cache County Schools	96 hrs
Children's Justice Center	49 hrs
Providence City	42 hrs
Subs for Santa	21 hrs
<u>Millville City</u>	<u>14 hrs</u>
TOTAL MAN HOURS	4808 hrs

**Gang Enforcement Projects (Program Area # 24) - three
projects \$399,494.60**

Program Goals

- \$ Suppress gang-related crime through investigation, arrest, prosecution and conviction.
- \$ Promote and foster the collection and exchange of gang information and intelligence between local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies.
- \$ Mobilize the community against gang activity in partnership with law enforcement.

Program Objectives

- \$ Investigate, prosecute and convict gang-related offenders in a coordinated fashion.
- \$ Collect and maintain intelligence on gang members and gang-related crimes.
- \$ Provide training to law enforcement officers and civilians regarding gang suppression methods.

Program Activities/Components

Byrne funds were used to support two multi-jurisdictional gang units, the Salt Lake Area Gang Project and the Ogden-Weber Gang Task Force. A third gang unit was funded for the first time through the St. George Police Department. While this unit is not multi-jurisdictional, it does coordinate enforcement efforts with the Washington County Sheriff's Office and other local law enforcement agencies within the county.

All three gang units employ a three-pronged strategy in addressing the gang problems:

1. Directed gang suppression
2. Intelligence gathering and dissemination
3. Community mobilization

Performance Measures/Evaluation Methods

- \$ Number of gangs and gang members identified.
- \$ Number of gang-related crimes committed, including assaults, homicides, drive-by shootings, and graffiti.
- \$ Number of training presentations and conferences held and number of participants receiving this information, and other projects established to target gang issues.

Program Accomplishments/Evaluation Results

The **Salt Lake Area Gang Project** is the largest gang unit in the state (\$245,800). The unit is a multi-jurisdictional gang suppression, investigation, intelligence gathering and diversion task force which operates throughout the Salt Lake County area. Its member agencies include the police departments of Salt Lake City, Sandy City, Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office, South Salt Lake City, Midvale City, Murray City, West Jordan City, the University of Utah, Utah Department of Corrections/Adult Probation and Parole, Utah Department of Public Safety/Division of Investigation, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Granite School District, and Utah Division of Youth Corrections.

The Gang Project's mission is to identify street gangs and gang members in the Salt Lake metro area; to divert gang members into positive and effective diversion programs; to provide allied law enforcement agencies with information and assistance which will lead to the apprehension and prosecution of gang members involved in criminal activities; and ultimately, the suppression of gang activity.

In order to attain these goals, the project targets three primary law enforcement and community relation's areas.

1. *Proactive, directed gang suppression and investigations*

During the past few years, overall gang activity has decreased in most areas of the valley while the level of sophistication and organization has significantly increased. The rate at which gang members are documented remains fairly constant. For that reason, the Project now targets gang activity through increasingly more proactive enforcement and targeted gang crime intelligence. These methods have proved to be very effective at decreasing gang-related crime in the local areas.

In April, the unit absorbed the Salt Lake County Sheriff's Office Serious Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP). This process allows better coordination of the efforts being placed on tracking and managing SHOCAP youth in Salt Lake County with gang affiliations. The SHOCAP coordinators from Salt Lake County, Salt Lake City Police, and Midvale City Police are now assigned to the Metro Gang Unit.

2. Gathering and disseminating gang intelligence

The Project collects, analyzes and disseminates intelligence data regarding criminal activity in the Salt Lake County area. This data includes the discovery of new gangs, as well as the identification of gang activities, movements, new trends within the gang culture, and associations.

The unit's Data Analyst maintains gang information on the unit's GREAT database and also in ULEIN, the state's criminal database. The analyst also responds to law enforcement inquiries regarding information on gang-affiliated persons. A weekly intelligence bulletin is distributed to law enforcement officers and agencies around the state of Utah, as well as agencies in neighboring states.

The unit has identified a disturbing trend that has recently surfaced. Traditionally, Utah based street gangs are loosely organized with no clearly defined hierarchy. Unit detectives have recently started an investigation into a Midwest based gang that is trafficking in crack cocaine. Information gained from the investigation suggests that this group is highly organized and structured. They also transcend the traditional red versus blue gang rivalries. Indeed, they are engaged in a criminal enterprise.

The unit instituted a new Metro Gangs 10 Most Wanted Gangster list. This program targets gang members who are fugitives from justice. The program is designed to inform agencies within the valley of wanted gangsters. In addition to the dissemination of information, these wanted persons are pursued with the intent to take them off of the street, therefore impacting gang crime in the valley.

3. Support for positive prevention, intervention and community mobilization efforts

Gang members do not exist in a vacuum. Schools, neighborhoods, families and the juvenile justice system are all impacted by gang members, and in turn have an impact on gang members. The Project is responsible for disseminating prevention and intervention strategies to schools, parents, allied agencies, other law enforcement agencies, and the community; supporting positive alternatives for youth; and serving as a voice within the community to increase awareness of the local gang problems, its causes, and possible solutions.

Project staff train social service agencies, school personnel, community groups, and professionals working with gangs on current gang activities, identifiers, trends and affiliations, as well as strategies to prevent the spread of gangs, and effectively intervene with youth who are already involved.

The unit presented the 11th Annual Utah Gang Conference on April 12 and 13 at the Salt Palace Convention Center. People attended this year's conference from as far away as Washington, D.C. Over 640 persons were in attendance. An evening presentation, which was offered free of charge to any interested party in the community, was presented by Dr. James Shaw, author of *Jack and Jill* and *Why They Kill*, *Saving Our Children*, *Saving Ourselves* and Investigator Al Valdez of the Orange County District Attorney's Office. The unit printed 10,000 conference manuals to meet the

demand from throughout the country for information about gangs. The unit's Community Advisory Board assisted with the conference.

The unit's Community Coordinator continued her involvement with the Utah Safe Schools Consortium. The Consortium was formed in 1999 to formulate a response and make recommendations about the issues surrounding school violence. The coordinator also worked with unit members and an inmate at the Utah State Prison to develop a training video and supporting educational materials for the Polynesian community. Over 500 individuals were trained through this program.

Gang Statistics

There was a 41% decrease in reported gang crimes from the previous year. Unit personnel surmise that there are a number of factors that contributed to such a drastic drop. Because the unit is comprised of many different jurisdictions, there may never be a consensus on the definition of gang crime. Some jurisdictions persist in the belief that gang crimes are only those that involve gang members preying on other gang members, or those crimes in which gang members offend in the furtherance of their goals as a gang.

There have also been inconsistencies in collecting data on gang crimes and in reporting that data. As new report systems are implemented such as the Sheriff's Office's move to the Versadex system this year officers often fail to note gang crimes, either because they are unaware of how to code them in the new system or because they are too rushed to take the time to fill in the necessary information.

Another contributing factor is that individual gang members are, at the present time, unwilling to admit to gang membership. In prior years, gang members would loudly, and proudly, claim their gang membership as a sort of badge of loyalty to their gang. Today's gang member may be involved in a lucrative drug business and does not want to attract attention to himself, or his gang, by broadcasting his gang connections.

Statistics

Intelligence

\$	Number of gangs documented	333	
\$	Number of gang members		4226

Crimes

\$	Gang-related crimes identified	1027	
\$	Gang-related crimes investigated		312

Apprehension/Prosecution

\$	Number of gang members arrested	201	
\$	Number of gang members convicted		43

Proactive Enforcement

\$	Hours of directed gang suppression and interdiction	2135	
\$	Hours of surveillance		1020
\$	Number of search warrants		22
\$	Number of weapons seized		53

Community Involvement

\$	Number of public/private training sessions	127	
\$	Number of public/private individuals trained		6434

Administration

\$	Number of gang intelligence meetings	49	
\$	Number of Governing Board meetings	10	
\$	Number of Community Board meetings		10

Agency Cooperation

\$	Number of outside agency assists		645
\$	Number of out-of-state agency assists		19
\$	Training sessions provided to other agencies	38	
\$	Number of joint investigations completed		81
\$	Weekly intelligence bulletins produced		48
\$	Number of agencies receiving bulletin	140	

Community Involvement

\$	Number of contacts with parents of gang members		373
\$	Number of referrals made for allied agency services	160	
\$	Number of contacts with school officials		124
\$	Number of education seminars held at school	36	

The **Ogden-Weber Metro Gang Project** (\$136,815) became a multi-jurisdictional gang unit in 1996. All eleven law enforcement agencies within Weber County as well as the Weber County Attorney's Office and the U.S. Forest Services are members of the unit. The unit combats the gang problem through a combined regiment of investigation, prosecution, suppression, education, intervention, training, intelligence gathering and preemptive presence at certain events.

Proactive, directed gang suppression and investigations

The gang unit participated in high profile, pro-active suppression enforcement throughout the year, particularly during the summer months. Members of the unit worked at the Pioneer Days celebrations including the Street Festival and the Rodeo. They worked Roy Days Festival, South Ogden Days, Weber State Pops Concert, and the Weber County Fair. They worked the Juneteenth celebration. They participated in projects such as sweeps for curfew, both daytime and night. They also assisted other agencies and areas of the police department with execution of search warrants and arrests. Not only did detectives participate in these formal events, they provided suppression patrol throughout Weber County on an ongoing basis.

Gathering and disseminating gang intelligence

During the previous grant year, the unit audited its gang files and purged those that were inaccurate, inactive or lacking sufficient data. As a result, gang membership figures declined from 1,600 to 530 gang members. During this current grant year, new gang members were documented, bringing the total gang membership figure to 693. The unit has also documented an additional 300 gang associates.

A regular intelligence-sharing meeting is held monthly with local law enforcement agencies and other agencies that deal with youth and gang issues.

Support for positive prevention, intervention and community mobilization efforts

The Community Coordinator, Vernon Hairston, contributed to the gang unit strategy by becoming involved in a number of projects within the community, such as the Mobilize Against Gang Violence in Communities (MAGIC) program, the skate park, and bicycle park. He met with numerous members of the public and private sectors. He gave presentations geared to gang enforcement, gang awareness and gang prevention. He set up booths and gave flyers and information to various functions such as Safe Kids, Work Fairs and IRS. He provided a total of 203 presentations, which were attended by approximately 6,198 persons.

To stay on the cutting edge of gang enforcement, detectives attended regular training to help them

understand the prevailing trends and concepts of gang-related crimes. The education has motivated detectives by giving them innovative ideas and enhancing their qualifications. Gang detectives attended the Salt Lake Area Gang Project Annual Conference, the Ogden Youth Violence Conference and the California Gang Investigators Conference. They have met with experts at the Utah State Prison on prison gangs and how it affects the gang activity in the Ogden/Weber area.

Statistics

The unit reported a decrease in the number of gang-related crimes from the previous year. During 1999-2000 there was a total of 555 reported gang-related offenses with 197 arrests. The 2000-2001 fiscal year ended with 321 reported gang-related offenses and 90 arrests. The number of incidents was down by 234 calls or 42% and the number of arrests was down by a total of 107 or 54%. There were 43 adult arrests and 47 juvenile arrests.

There was one less robbery from last year with a total of six for the year and five for this last grant year. Aggravated assaults were down from 32 to 28 and drive-by shootings were down from 12 to four. An aggressive, intensive, investigative approach to each drive-by shooting is the most likely reason for the decrease. As each drive-by shooting is solved, additional drive-by shootings are prevented. Also, the shots fired calls are down from 176 to 98.

A graffiti removal program had the positive result of reducing graffiti calls from 115 to 61, a decrease of 47%. Simple assaults decreased from 52 to 30 and thefts decreased from 3 to 1. Overall, gang crime appears to be leveling off.

\$	Number of active gang members	693
\$	Gang-related homicides	2
\$	Gang-related assaults (simple/aggravated)	58
\$	Drive-by shootings	4
\$	Graffiti	61

The **St. George Police Gang Unit** (\$18,688) was formed in 1998 in response to an emerging gang problem in this southwest Utah community. This is the first year that Byrne funding was used to expand the unit's gang suppression and community outreach efforts. Funds were used to purchase equipment and supplies to support the unit's investigative and suppression efforts. Funds were also used for training officers.

St. George consists of approximately 58,000 permanent residents in addition to over 6,000 individuals per day who may visit or conduct business in the city. The population of St. George and the close proximity to larger cities such as Las Vegas and Los Angeles make it an ideal location for gang migration. In 1998 the department identified 300 gang members. In 1999 there were 350 gang members. In both years, over 50% of these gang members were from California or northern Utah. In addition, a large number of gang members who live 30 miles away in Arizona frequent the St. George area.

Proactive, directed gang suppression and investigations

The St. George Police Gang Unit consists of a lieutenant who oversees gangs, school officers and bike officers, and two full-time gang detectives. Officers serve as investigative support for detectives from other divisions that have identified a crime as being gang-related. Unit detectives also participate in the execution of search warrants and proactive surveillance.

Gathering and disseminating gang intelligence

The unit sponsors a monthly intelligence meeting with attendance from Hurricane, Washington County Sheriff's Office, Santa Clara Marshall's Office, Mesquite, Nevada Police Department, juvenile probation, juvenile court, and Adult Probation and Parole. Unit personnel also attend the Nevada Gang Investigators Association meeting since the St. George community is in close proximity to Nevada and gang members from both states frequently cross state lines, conducting

gang business.

Gang intelligence is also entered into the unit's database. Information from the database has been used to support investigators from other parts of the state and within the department.

Support for positive prevention, intervention and community mobilization efforts

The unit partners with the non-profit organization, Community Awareness Gang Education (CAGE). This organization provides gang awareness education in the school and community with support from unit personnel. The unit also participated in CAGE's week- long Youth Academy sponsored by Community Awareness Gang Education (CAGE) and the St. George Police Department. Officers served as mentors for the youth. This program helps at risk kids realize their potential and teaches them the skills necessary to make good choices.

Statistics

Because the gang problem is still emerging in the St. George area, most of the gang crimes reported have not risen to the same level of violence as reported by the Salt Lake Area Gang Project and the Ogden-Weber Metro Gang Project. Many of the crimes gang crime reported include burglaries, disorderly conduct, drug-related incidents and thefts.

\$	Number of active gang members	620
\$	Gang-related homicides	0
\$	Gang-related assaults (simple/aggravated)	19
\$	Drive-by shootings	0
\$	Graffiti	9
\$	Total gang arrests	267
\$	Total gang offenses	620
\$	Total presentations	20